■ **BACK PAGE**

Munich's Youth Information Centre operates successfully for three years

Two hundred thousand young people between the ages of fourteen and 25 live in Munich and make up approximately 14.6 per cent of the total population. The generation gap often leaves these young people totally at a loss. In order to help them Munich has set up a Youth Information Centre. This has been going now for three years and has proved successful. Young people enjoy visiting the Centre and often do so. Munich's Youth Information Centre is now seen as an example by many other cities in this country.

Munich's Youth Information Centre at number 22 Paul Heyse Straße began its work at the end of 1967 and can look back on three successful years.

Last year it had no less than 37,823 visitors of which 15,836 were seeking specific information.

The others came to take advantage of the facilities offered. They read newspapers, watched television, held discussions, listened to radio or records, read prospectuses, drank coffee or did their schoolwork.

The Youth Information Centre phone operators have been kept busy, too, with 29,721 calls throughout 1969.

Karl Baumann, 35, a former mechanic, youth officer in the Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions and at present an alderman responsible for youth matters is the head of the YIC.

From behind his bushy beard he exudes friendliness and a desire to be helpful. His chief co-worker, Annemarie Preissner is only nineteen years-young. Experience has shown that she is a valuable member of the team since she inspires greater confidence in people of her own age.

Sponsors of the YIC are the Munich Youth and Culture Organisation, the district youth group and the Municipal Youth Office.

Mr Baumann said: "The Information Centre is meant as a kind of shop-window for young people so that they always know what facilities they have for spending their leisure and pleasure hours profitably."

In Munich there are at present 32 leisure centres for young people, where they can rendezvous. They have at their disposal halls, stages with modern equipment, discotheques, television and music rooms, photo labs and indoor games and sports centres.

The Centre is intended to give young people encouragement to indulge in hobbies and to give them direction. If they want to make contact they can do so at the YIC or at least find out from there where they can find the sort of company they are seeking.

The slogan of the YIC is: For every question an answer. And all the information passed on to young people by the centre is free of charge.

Apart from these relatively simple tasks the Youth Information Centre has a number of far more difficult problems of



the young with which they are asked to help. In 1969 more than 5,000 young people came asking for advice of a highly personal nature.

If an indictable offence is involved the YIC asks for the assistance of the Youth Office or in some cases provides free legal aid, as long as the young people involved are in agreement with this.

In other cases they are told the punishment they may expect for what they have done if caught. In all cases anonymity is strictly kept. It is only in very rare cases that Karl Baumann has to turn the case over to the state authorities.

Time and again young girls come to the YIC for help, wanting the Pill. The girls are advised to go to the "Pro Familia" organisation which is run by doctors and psychologists.

In these tricky cases the YIC nearly always tells young people where they can go for the best expert advice rather than giving what is of necessity no more than a vague rule of thumb. This advice is always given in the strictest secrecy and free.

Many young people who have run away from home have resumed contact with their parents again via the Youth Information Centre. The reconciliation programme usually begins with an exchange of letters or a telephone call, which is then followed up by a meeting b[...] the parents and Karl Baumann.

"The premises look madly petty[...]geois," Annemarie Preissner comp[...] And a fifteen year-old boy readily [...] with her on this point. Certain[...] waiting-room looks rather bourgeo[...] its blue table tops and its public [...] furniture.

And the lemonade and coffee [...] with its wall covered with posters [...] like a teenagers' room from back [...] sixties.

A grant of 50,000 Marks is to be [...] to the YIC in the near future b[...] Ministry for Inter-German Relations [...] will be used to to improve the [...] Among other things a wider ra[...] handbooks is to be put on offer a[...] newspaper stands are to have co[...] papers from the East Bloc count[...] well.

The YIC has already made itself [...] to young people far beyond the b[...] of Bavaria. Würzburg has already pr[...] its young people with a similar or[...]tion and in Dortmund there is a flou[...] leisure centre.

Hamburg and Berlin are now pl[...] information centres on the Munich [...]

Nortrud Semm[...]

(Münchner Merkur, 15 Januar[...])

Water baby

A new world record in under[...] swimming for babies has been [...] by Eva Gaenzinger in Munich. The [...] swimmer covered over 33 yards in [...] seconds.

Last October little Eva demonst[...] her swimming skill to Health Mi[...] Käte Strobel. With her distinguished [...] looking on she swam unassisted f[...] minutes.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 27 December [...])



The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

[...]amburg, 18 February 1971
[...]enth Year - No. 462 - By air

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Detente efforts in Europe have reached a critical stage

[T]he attempt to bring about a relaxation of tension in Central Europe, [...]ermany and, last but not least, in and [...]ound Berlin and a return to normal for [...]e general public in particular has reach[...]a critical stage.

The present stage will be a matter of [...]onths rather than weeks, and may be [...]nger still. It is all the more important to [...]raw a clear distinction between smoke and fire, between what is really happening and propaganda, between words and [...]eeds.

What is actually going on at the [...]oment is, to all intents and purposes, [...]e Four Power talks on Berlin, including [...]e attendant talks on both sides.

Bonn and its three Allies have for some [...]me been agreed as to what represents a [...]tisfactory solution to the Berlin prob[...]m, agreed right down to the last [...]mma. The Opposition is well aware of [...]is fact and so are the other members of [...]e Western alliance.

It can likewise be assumed of the Soviet [...]ion and its allies that they are fairly [...]ll aware of what the West wants and [...]at it is prepared to give in return.

Or, indeed, vice-versa. Certainly diplo[...]ats empowered accordingly could reach [...]reement in a matter of days.

Nowadays, however, politics is no long[...] merely a matter for diplomats con[...]rring behind closed doors. The smoke [...]f propaganda is an integral part of the [...]hole and a fair proportion of recent [...]vents can be classified as part of the [...]ropagandistic superstructure.

[...]Take, for instance, GDR Premier Willi [...]oph's offer of an agreement on access [...]utes with West Berlin, the Soviet [...]arning shots from America and the [...]o-slow at GDR border checkpoints on [...]e roads between West Berlin and the [...]ederal Republic.

Opposition criticism in this country [...]so forms as much a part of this [...]perstructure as does the government's [...]ply. There are four main bones of [...]ontention, the first three of which present relatively little difficulty. The fourth is the real problem.

So far, gratifyingly enough, there has been little argument as to what represents a satisfactory Berlin agreement. The Opposition, bearing in mind the position already outlined, agrees but prefers in the interest of current negotiations not to debate the issue.

There has also been precious little discussion of the second point. But for Social Democrat Herbert Wehner's misleading comment that failure of the treaties would be a disaster and but for what may already have been an overlong diplomatic silence on the government's part agreement could probably easily have been reached.

It would unquestionably be most regrettable and rather unpleasant for this country but it would by no means be a catastrophe if the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw were not to be ratified for the time being because the other side is either unable or unwilling to make a reasonable contribution towards a satisfactory Berlin settlement.

The third point was raised by the Opposition. It is the suggestion that ratification of the treaties be made dependent not only on a Berlin settlement but also on progress in relations between the two Germanies.

This demand is politically absurd and the presupposed succession of events so unrealistic that it is out of the question no matter what any member of the government may have said at any juncture.

Which brings us to the fourth point, the differing assessment of the repercussions of Bonn's policy in East and West.

The attitude of the West to Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc is an inexhaustible topic for speculation. Everyone quotes whatever suits his own line of argument – and is bound to find some suitable quotation or other.

The weight these arguments really carry will not be clear until a later stage. What governments think and do will be of far greater importance until such time as a Berlin agreement is either concluded, postponed or proves a failure, and with it the ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties.

Repercussions in the East are of considerably greater importance. More thoughtful members of the Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union, Richard von Weizsäcker, for instance, have recently been sounding a warning note.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's detente offensive, they point out, is a blow at the Achilles heel of communist party and government machines, which have always feared (fears that have again come to the fore following the Polish unrest) that to dispense with this country as a scapegoat and to intensify contacts with Bonn in particular are bound to weaken their regime and either reduce or render more difficult control over the masses. This is one of the reasons for the increasingly hectic campaign against this country and against so-called Social Democratism in the GDR.

This too is the reason for Herr Ulbricht's increasing resistance to a return to normal as practised not only by Willy Brandt but also by his opposite numbers in Moscow and Warsaw.

Walter Ulbricht will and cannot come to heel before Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek do and is more likely to come a poor third.

To this extent Weizsäcker and others contradict Christian Democratic parliamentary party leader Rainer Barzel. But does this mean that Willy Brandt is wrong? Does he have to apply the brakes

Continued on page 2



Ambassadorial congé

The Soviet ambassador to the Federal Republic, Semyon Tsarapkin, is returning to Moscow. The Russian embassy will be headed by Valentin Falin. Semyon Tsarapkin took his leave of President Gustav Heinemann on 2 February. *(Photo: dpa)*

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Moscow clouds the waters of Ostpolitik understanding

It may have been Soviet ambassador Dobrynin but it would appear to have been his deputy at the Soviet embassy in Washington who was responsible for the statements published in the American press to the effect that Moscow has lost interest in a continuation of Willy Brandt's policy towards the Eastern Bloc.

Moscow, it was alleged, is no longer in such a hurry as regards ratification of the treaties and will therefore not be ratifying on Brandt's terms, that is, the negotiation of a satisfactory settlement of the Berlin question as a sine que non of ratification.

Similar statements have already been made – during ex-Christian Democratic Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder's visit to Moscow and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Mr Kosygin is also reputed to have intimated that the Brandt administration had proved a disappointment to the Kremlin and that Moscow might have to review its policy towards Bonn should this country fail to adopt a more realistic approach.

There can be no doubt as to what purpose comments of this kind are intended to serve. They are designed to boost political pressure on the Federal government in Bonn and induce the government, which is closely associated with its Eastern policy, to show greater readiness to compromise out of sheer nervousness about the Kremlin's future course.

These moves are not isolated. At the same time Soviet diplomats have tried to convince the British and the French that the only way to bring about a solution is to abandon the rigid outlook adopted by the United States.

The Americans, on the other hand, are told by the Soviet Union that the two great powers ought to act in accordance with their own interests and ignore those of smaller powers in order to achieve a satisfactory settlement in Berlin.

The GDR is involved to the extent that Premier Willi Stoph has outlined in public what State Secretary Michael Kohl has been demanding of Egon Bahr of the Bonn Chancellor's Office in private since negotiations between the two men recommenced.

Herr Stoph evidently hopes that in view of the forthcoming local election in Berlin and elsewhere a certain degree of hunger for success on the part of the Social and Free Democrat coalition will favour GDR policy in that the government will be tempted to overlook the drawbacks of the GDR proposals.

Whatever the initiators may hope of these tactics there cannot, until proof is forthcoming, be any talk of serious negotiations between East and West, certainly from the viewpoint of increased security in Central Europe and respect for the interests of all concerned.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 6 February 1971)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain's EEC entry vital to all concerned

Britain's Common Market entry negotiations might be taken from a contemporary play. The reality is apparently unreal, laughable and quite absurd.

It is misleading even to use the word negotiations. The Brussels talks are not negotiations in the usual meaning of the word. Basically Britain can only say yes or no to the proposals agreed on by the six member-countries of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Britain is, of course, bringing influence to bear on the course of these protracted consultations, direct influence too. Yet there are no negotiations about the major problems relating to British entry. Apart from informal discussion little mention is made of them.

Agreement was reached in no time at all about the customs union, a far from unimportant point, but discussion of the future role of sterling is sparse and confidential and discussion of the role the new, major free trade area is to play in world trade and international affairs is non-existent.

Agriculture, on the other hand, is the subject of endless debate even though it is only a minor sector of the economy in industrialised countries. There is dramatic debate on an agricultural policy that is costing unconscionable sums of money and coming to appear increasingly monstrous.

Yet this is the policy Britain had to accept lock, stock and barrel despite the foreseeable fact that the extension of present EEC agricultural policy to other countries will only multiply existing difficulties.

The greater EEC is visibly sliding into a situation in which there can be no telling whether it will succeed in coping with the power it is accumulating. Absurd but true!

In the circumstances one can understand why Whitehall is having difficulty in explaining to what is still a largely insular-minded general public what benefits are to be derived when the only obvious and immediate consequence is that the price of butter will double within a matter of years.

A visit to London today makes it dramatically clear that the British public, whether interested in politics or not, views 1971 as a watershed.

People remain cool, calm and collected despite the GPO, BEA and Ford strikes but most of them know or realise that the decisions facing government and parliament this year are similar in significance to the Attlee government's decision to grant India independence in 1947.

The Heath government is fighting on three fronts at the same time: for fair entry conditions in Brussels, for modern strike legislation in the Commons and, last but not least, against inflation inherited from the Wilson administration along with the balance-of-payments surplus.

Mr Heath proposes to fight and win on all three fronts. He feels he has the support of a silent majority, particularly as regards strikes.

Europeans in all three parties hope in the course of the next few months to convince doubters by means of a full-scale campaign that the inevitable initial difficulties can be overcome, that Britain has in any case no viable alternative and that in the long run Britain stands to gain no end of benefit from membership of the European Common Market.

It is against this background that the tough note common to Geoffrey Rippon's speech in Brussels and Anthony Barber's speech in London are to be understood.

The aggressive and sarcastic note sounded by Mr Rippon can only have come as a surprise to people who rated Britain's statements of intent on contributing towards the cost of EEC agricultural policy during the transitional period anything more than an inevitable aspect of a Balkan bargain.

There will, of course, always be an element of Balkan bargaining about negotiations involving major politics, far-reaching decisions and large sums of money. But Mr Rippon seems to have succeeded in making the Six, particularly France, feel a little less sure that they know all the answers. The figures are to be re-examined.

This dispute over millions and percentages is rendered particularly difficult of solution because not even a computer can accurately forecast the burden on Britain, its budget and balance of payments and on the EEC should Britain remain economically weak and sickness-prone.

The way Brussels works there are two months in the year, July and December, in which major decisions are taken. If Ted Heath and Harold Wilson are unable to report to their autumn party conferences that entry terms have been negotiated that they consider to be fair and acceptable even pro-Europeans, tired of a decade of waiting, will strain at the leash.

Even for Common Marketeer Ted Heath there are limits to readiness to compromise. Were the negotiations to fail it would be a major disaster for both Britain and Europe as a whole.

Hans Herbert Götz

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 February 1971)

Detente efforts

Continued from page 1

or relapse into inactivity merely because his policies get on the nerves of the intransigent and the fearful on the other side?

The answer could only be yes if a communism more modern in outlook than that of Stalin were an impossibility. The outcome of a detente offensive would in that case be either more resistance on the other side or the collapse of the system, both of which would have incalculable repercussions on the West.

Despite the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel are working on the assumption that in the final analysis reforms are possible even in the Soviet Union.

They must, of course, come from within, but the climate of world affairs can render them more difficult by means of cold war or make it easier for them to come about by means of its opposite. It is Bonn's wish to make its own modest contribution towards a relaxation of tension within the framework of the Atlantic alliance.

Hans Gerlach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 February 1971)



China's claim to world-power status undeniable

To mark the New Year the Peking *People's Daily*, the *Red Flag* and the *People's Liberation Army Daily* published their usual joint leader.

A softer note than last year's was sounded but the reader was left in no doubt that the People's Republic of China continues to regard the United States and the Soviet Union as the two powers that represent a danger to world peace.

"Following the teachings of Mao Tse-tung," the article ran, "the Chinese people stand firmly on the side of the proletariat and oppressed peoples and nations all over the world. China will never behave like a superpower, neither now nor in the future."

Last year was not unsuccessful for China. The domestic situation was consolidated. The first new Party committees were established in a number of provinces (they need to be set up before the Fourth National People's Congress can be convened).

In the New Year message it was announced that the People's Congress would be held this year, though details were not forthcoming. It will probably not meet until later in the year. On 1 July China celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

A number of measures undertaken in the course of the cultural revolution have been brought to a conclusion. Twenty million young people from the cities who have had the benefit of a higher education have been settled in the countryside in order, so the official story goes, to bridge the gap between town and country and contribute towards swifter development of the countryside.

Last year People's China also emerged from the diplomatic isolation in which it immersed itself during the cultural revolution. Ambassadorial posts allowed to remain vacant during the cultural revolution, including Moscow, have been reoccupied.

Countless state visits have been paid to Peking and diplomatic relations established with Canada, Italy, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia and Chile.

Any number of South-East Asian countries that used to tag along behind the United States are now trying to establish links with Peking.

Peking took advantage of the US invasion of Cambodia to undertake a major diplomatic move. Mao Tse-tung emerged from six months in seclusion to assure Norodom Sihanouk of Chinese support. In calling for a conference on Indo-China Peking has gained greater influence on the course of events and outmanoeuvred the Soviet Union.

Successes are also reported in the economic sector. The third five-year plan is claimed to have been brought to a successful conclusion. For the eighth time in as many years last year's harvest was good. Industrial production was also considerably boosted.

China appears to be in sounder economic health than ever before. It is to continue largely to rely on its own resources in pressing ahead with economic reconstruction. Austerity will remain the keynote of the fourth five-year plan, which according to the New Year message is to start this year.

Last but not least China again boosted its aid to underdeveloped countries. Chinese economic aid consists of either non-repayable or long-term interest-free loans, terms no other country or private institution could hope to equal.

The People's Republic of China considers it to be its international duty to help less-privileged nations. China has not lagged behind in technological development either. Last year Peking put its first satellite into orbit round the Earth.

There can be little stopping China's progress to world power. It already virtually amounts to a historic certainty.

Christian Roll

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 February 1971)

Eppler to discuss aid problems with U Thant

In an appeal to the industrial countries of the West Erhard Eppler, the Bonn Minister of Development, has called for a Western development policy, aimed at a greater degree of commitment on the part of the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

This, he told the Council for Foreign Relations in New York, presupposes all bi- and multilateral aid measures in accordance with the targets of developing countries and their development plans. The "concerted dialogue" of all donors active in a country should be led by the developing country itself.

Eppler, who is in the United States for development aid discussions and a meeting with UN Secretary-General U Thant, stated that combinations of the various kinds of development assistance were the keynote of the future.

Programmes must be evolved that combine a variety of measures aimed at promoting the development of one region or sector of the economy.

The Minister emphasised that the second development decade Bonn intended to adopt a strategy whereby aid would increasingly be vetted not only for their contribution towards economic growth but also for the repercussions they have on social structures. He recommended other donor countries to do the same.

This change in development aid strategy is not without effect on foreign policy, Dr Eppler feels. For once development aid is primarily aimed at serving the interests of the developing countries themselves.

Short-term clashes with a donor country's foreign policy targets are by no means out of the question, "but development aid is not a suitable means of responding to swift changes in the international situation. Friends cannot be bought."

The Minister stated that in his view only good development aid policy will in the long term also amount to a good foreign policy. A consistent policy formulated jointly with the developing countries themselves was, he said, also in his country's foreign policy interests.

Government aid must be increased, he noted. So must technical assistance, particularly educational projects and programmes aimed at improving social structures.

Within this framework the main emphasis must be on countries that are the most backward.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 February 1971)

The German Tribune

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

Ostpolitik could lead to another 'religious war'

DIE ZEIT

Many politicians on the government and Opposition benches seem to see a danger that the Federal Republic is in for another "religious war" – this time about Ostpolitik.

Rarely have spokesmen for the Bonn coalition taken such pains to stress points held in common with the Opposition as in the debate on the state of the nation. The main stress in these points is on the security of the Federal Republic as guaranteed by the Western Alliance and the minimum requirements for a satisfactory solution of the Berlin problem which are, however, only vaguely outlined.

Despite all attacks on the government the Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union have not burnt all their bridges. The state of the nation debate was more coolly and calmly argued out than many previous debates.

It is striking that representatives of the government are stressing more than ever what is compulsory and speaking with greater compulsion, since it has become clear that the Ostpolitik is going to be a lengthy business and one that is not proof from disappointing results. On the other hand the CDU/CSU is meeting with great difficulties in any attempt to leave just the thread of the Ostpolitik untouched even though in the early stages the Opposition underlined points in common partly in its efforts to check the Ostpolitik and partly in the desire not to be left behind.

Critics maintain that the Bonn government has been too hasty in carrying out its Ostpolitik. On the other hand it must be taken into consideration that the chance of entering talks with the Soviet Union with the possibility of signing a treaty was too precious for us to let it slip by.

We now know that Ostpolitik was destined to lose tempo and become more of an effort and more difficult as it came closer to the Berlin problem and the relationship between the two Germanies; more of an effort presumably than the government believed at first.

Since it was the government that set Berlin up as the stone on which the foundations of detente with the East would be built or the stone on which Ostpolitik would be broken, it can hardly put forward any attitude now other than firmness in its basic stand and the hope that there will be an acceptable outcome to the Berlin negotiations.

Barzel is right when he maintains that relationships between the two Germanies have not improved but have worsened since the Moscow Treaty – particularly with regard to access to Berlin.

Up and down the country we now hear the rank and file of the Opposition complaints that Ostpolitik has achieved the exact opposite of what was intended. It has not relaxed tension, but has created new tensions and a hardening of attitudes.

This is, of course, untrue with regard to Bonn's relations with Moscow and Warsaw. But for all problems in which East Berlin is involved the accusation hits home.

The barriers that the German Democratic Republic is at present throwing up are marked by an unusually high degree of ideological hard-lining and active intolerance. The government's only alternative is to blacken the name of East Berlin as a "disturber of the peace".

Dr Richard Freiherr von Weizsäcker has charged the government with pursuing a policy which is "an unfortunate mixture of excessively far-reaching willingness to grant material concessions and excessively far-reaching provocation." But how else is tension to be relaxed than through material concessions coupled with firmness in principle?

When the Cold War was at its coldest "social democracy" was a minor problem for the GDR, but in the course of the process of detente it has become a matter of life and death. But is it wrong to relax tension simply because the road to detente is strewn with difficulties and dangers?

Weizsäcker is certainly not calling for a return to the deceptive angry peace of the Cold War. But in the Opposition there is a strong tendency to march backwards into the fifties, to that period of all-or-nothing politics which quite logically led to nothing.

One indication of this is the CDU/CSU's attempt to make ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties depend not only on a satisfactory solution of the Berlin question but additionally on progress in relationships between the two Germanies.

Quite apart from the fact that Berlin is after all situated in Germany and a settlement of the Berlin question must needs touch on inner-German relationships, do the CDU/CSU have no inkling that they are thus taking over the political pattern of behaviour of those left-wing Socialists whom they previously attacked so courageously with their sights set on the perfect outcome and little time for individual progressive steps that are decried or completely rejected?

How would the CDU/CSU react if a settlement of the Berlin problem was found which the Allies, the Berlin Senate and the Bonn government considered satisfactory? Would Rainer Barzel boldly declare that ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties was still not possible because no progress had been made in the relationships between the two Germanies?

A large section of the CDU/CSU views its prejudiced attitude against Ostpolitik as confirmed by the objective difficulties involved in it.

The CDU party political conference passed a programme which scarcely matches up to the Grand Coalition's East Bloc policy. One strong faction that could only just be checked in time was the group that said "Soviet Zone of Occupation" instead of "German Democratic Republic" and regards East Bloc policies as meaning mainly the passing of moral judgments on the communist system in general and the East Berlin regime in particular, as well as regarding the Bonn government as playing the role of the useful idiot that gives its seal of approval to the Communists.

Where these ideas are rife practical politics become impossible and degenerate to a declamation, to an attack on communist hegemonies and addresses to "subjugated peoples" assuring them that we are their allies.

This fruitless declamation of freedom which serves no purpose but to bolster moral self-satisfaction was an outstanding factor of this country's East Bloc policies in the fifties and such arguments are being applied again by the CDU in the sphere of domestic policies.

For experts and politicians specialising in foreign affairs the parliamentary party leadership is talking in terms of keeping an open mind on the treaties if the CDU/CSU parliamentary party passes a draft plan on Poland, which leaves room for many interpretations and if a number of leading CDU politicians speak with Communists who are described by other senior CDU politicians as tyrants.

What is now to hold sway, the mood of the early fifties which has been revived for domestic policy purposes or the practical reasonableness of the seventies?

Schröder's warnings

It is not merely by chance that Gerhard Schröder warned his party not to be led astray by the emotions of a moment. The feeling that is at present growing within the CDU/CSU and is becoming more and more a basic and fundamental rejection of Ostpolitik may seem at the moment very useful to the Opposition on the domestic front.

Already the CDU is trying to make the elections in Berlin a plebiscite on Ostpolitik. But what do the CDU/CSU want to do if they return to power? Do they really believe the story of which many of their leaders are trying to convince themselves and others? Do they really mean to open new negotiations in Moscow and Warsaw on the treaties?

It is not that they must give up their Opposition role and no one would suggest that the opponents in Bonn should become one shapeless whole. The government and the *Opposition must, however, try to curb the emotions stirred by the* "religious war" at home revolving round foreign policies.

Rolf Zundel

(DIE ZEIT, 5 February 1971)

Ralf Dahrendorf calls Europe a 'giant in chains'

Germany, whatever the name is taken to mean, is a country in the middle of Europe with no firm boundaries either to the East nor the West.

This simple geographical fact goes some way towards explaining the inner tensions and outward pressures to which we Germans are subject and to which we subject others.

This fact also makes it clear that Westpolitik and Ostpolitik are inseparably tied together for the government in Bonn and for the people of this country.

The historical and political dimensions of the geographical situation were discussed in the Bundestag during the state of the nation debate.

These discussions have calmed down. Foreign observers stated that the debate was of a very high level.

There are, in the main, two reasons for this. The Social Democrat/Free Democrat coalition government has realised that it can not make up in a few months all the ground that has been lost in Europe by the errors and omissions of decades.

And the Christian Democrat/Christian Social Union Opposition has come to realise that its fall from grace in autumn 1969 was not just a professional hazard, nor an event that could be made to un-happen if it bared its teeth.

Both reasons taken together mean that the danger of a polarisation of political life with SPD/FDP voters wanting cooperation with eastern Europe and CDU/CSU voters calling for integration in western Europe has become more remote.

Berlin and the German Democratic Republic plus the Moscow and Warsaw treaties are all still making headlines. But the news value of the government's Ostpolitik has rather worn off. This is a good thing.

At least we no longer have to argue about whether it was the politicians driving the publicists or the publicists driving the politicians into hectic action; the outcome being that both got out of breath.

There is still talk of European policy which should by rights be called western European policy since Europe does not end at either the Werra or the Vistula.

Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, a member of the European Economic Community Commission in Brussels representing this country, hardly knew where to end when describing this phenomenon.

There are fifty countries with six partners at the heart, and in addition associate agreements and preferences, with four countries on the waiting list for entry. This is a mighty economic power stretching virtually from the northern polar regions to the northern boundary of South Africa and taking in the Mediterranean.

This is Ralf Dahrendorf's "giant in chains" about which he and many others are quite rightly proud, being full of patriotism for Europe. It is a new feeling with many facets somewhere between national monuments and EEC regulations, including an amendment to the regulations for the constituents of mayonnaise!

In fact all is far from quiet on the Western Front. The Werner Plan for an economic and currency union has fallen through along with the measures agreed by Willy Brandt and Georges Pompidou and now there is the crucial stage of negotiations for entry between the Common Market and the applicant countries.

The giant is not being unchained yet, but the question is now muscular will we allow it to become, how soft will its bones be and how melodic will the creature's voice be.

It is essential that this creature (Dahrendorf's expression) should not become like Frankenstein's monster, deformed from birth with a warped mind, trampling on all good intentions as soon as it is released from the chains.

It is no use the CDU/CSU waving the flag of a European federal State that was dragged along in the mud when they were in power. It is not sufficient for Willy Brandt to come up with formulas of "pragmatism with definite aims in mind". If this western Europe is to become a better place and not just patched up ruins we must know: what kind of Europe? Far-reaching integration or just cooperation?

How much democracy and how much power in the hands of executives? What are the yardsticks to be set for social services policies? These are plain questions and fancy words from left and right will not be acceptable as an answer.

Rolf Breitenstein

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 February 1971)

■ CENTREPIECE

Comprehensive comparison of life in the Federal Republic and the GDR

This year's Report on the State of the Nation delivered to the Bundestag by Chancellor Willy Brandt on 28 January was accompanied by a study drawn up by a team of sociologists headed by Peter Christian Ludz of Bielefeld. The final version was decided after discussions with a political group headed by Leo Bauer, chief editor of the "Neue Gesellschaft" (New Society). The study is divided into eight chapters. The first is entitled "The two German rump States in the world and their mutual relations — aspects and trends" and tries to define the political situation, The following chapters attempt a comparison of various sectors in the two states. They deal with "Population and Labour Structure", "Production and Productivity", "Chief Factors of Infrastructure", "Income, Consumption and Standard of Living", "Chief Aspects of Social Security" and "The Position of Youth". All data were taken from the period between 1960 and 1969.

A number of objections can be raised against the attempt to compare living conditions in the two German rump states. Apart from the degree of error involved in converting data to comparable datum levels, it must also be asked whether there is any sense at all in taking figures out of their multiple context and forcing them into a statistical table.

The main distinguishing feature between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) is the whole period of their coexistence.

When isolating various spheres, there is the danger of neglecting the matter of main importance — the differences in their political and economic systems, the differing character of the interrelationship between various spheres and particular aspects of the resultant situation.

But this is still the most stimulating political study to have been published in a long while and is the most substantial contribution to the discussion of German policy for years.

It provides material, not observations. It does not describe the true situation but does give the reader help in viewing the true situation. It suggests the proportions and direction of developments. All in all, it removes many a basis for sweeping generalisations and animosity.

The writers were aware of the limits of their work. They keep to their material, the statistical processing and comparison of data, with all the disadvantages that this method entails.

This prevents the work from following a trend that occasionally crops up in the Federal Republic — the somewhat masochistic tendency to attach too much value to certain aspects of life in the GDR.

When the material proves unsatisfactory, this is normally due to the lack of appropriate data or the fact that the method chosen cannot do justice to the subject. The section on the position of the young provides one example of this.

Some important, indeed crucial problems have to be omitted, including comparisons of laws governing industrial relations, investment, voluntary social contributions and the role of trades unions.

The aim of the study was, in the words of the authors, "to show descriptively and empirically the differences, parallels and similarities between certain social and economic spheres in the Federal Republic and the GDR."

Taking as a basis the example of an industrial society aiming for growth and efficiency, as the authors of the book have done, the following features predominate:

1. The Federal Republic proves to be a more efficient rump state than the GDR. Although the efforts of the GDR have obviously met with success, the gap between it and the Federal Republic has grown. This is most true of the social product, economic productivity and the standard of living.

2. The GDR is less modern than the Federal Republic in a number of sectors that are important though not crucial for an industrial society. This applies to growth industries, service industries, power and transport. Though there is a greater proportion of workers in the total population, industrial productivity in the GDR is far lower. That means that in the GDR more people work under more difficult conditions and with less success than in the Federal Republic.

3. In the Federal Republic individuals are allowed more standing, responsibility and free rein in all spheres than in the GDR. Examples of this are provided by the consumer share of the social product, the role of private transport and building.

4. There is a tendency in the Federal Republic to adopt a more discriminating and flexible attitude as regards institutions and output, so as to cater for as many needs as possible. The GDR on the other hand prefers a relatively rigid regimentation that is only capable of adaptation within a narrow limit and that aims directly or indirectly to level off differences or at least keep them within limits. Wages, prices and the social services provide examples of this.

5. The main advantages of the GDR are to be found in spheres where control can be centralised, clearly arranged and standardised. Education is one example.

6. Various developments that have been of decisive influence on the mode of life in the Federal Republic during the past twenty years have either not occurred in the GDR or are only just beginning. These include the growth of conurbations and the increase in traffic.

Let us now turn to the authors' main findings in the individual sections.

Population and employment: The Federal Republic is far more densely populated than the GDR. More than three times as many people live in an area that is twice as big. Population figures per square kilometre are 245 in the Federal Republic and 158 in the GDR.

The gap is continually widening. The population of the Federal Republic is growing, mainly because of immigration, while the GDR population is stagnant.

The age structure is indeed the same in the two rump states, caused mainly by the two world wars, but the GDR has more old people. 22 per cent of the population there are over sixty years of age while the figure for the Federal Republic is about 18.9.

Only 14.9 per cent of the population belong to the important age range between 40 and 55 in the GDR compared with the Federal Republic figure of 16.9 per cent.

It is striking that people get married at a younger age in the GDR. The number of divorces is also relatively higher.

Population movements in the two states differ considerably. There is a greater movement of population in the Federal Republic and a stronger tendency to concentrate into conurbations. Both trends are characteristic of a modern society.

Expressing it in figures, every year 48 per cent of the population of the Federal Republic move to a different town or local district. The figure for the GDR is only eighteen per cent. There is an interesting trend here as the comparable figure was 31 per cent two years ago.

In the Federal Republic one person in three lives in a town of over 100,000 inhabitants while the figure for the GDR is one in five.

The proportion of the population at work is considerably higher in the GDR than in the Federal Republic. One person in two, or to be more exact 50.9 per cent, work in the GDR while the Federal Republic figure is 44.4 per cent. The GDR figure is one of the highest in the world and is only exceeded in Europe by Bulgaria and Rumania.

As the figures for males are practically the same, the difference is caused by two groups — pensioners who often continue working in the GDR and, above all, women.

In 1964 a total of 60.5 per cent of all women in the GDR aged between 25 and 65 were at work while the figure for the Federal Republic was only 41.8 per cent.

The proportion of people in various jobs is similar though there are differences caused by the varying degree of industrialisation.

Less people are employed in agriculture in the Federal Republic than in the GDR and there are more people in trade, transport and the service industries.

The proportion of university graduates is also higher in the Federal Republic. But the rise in the number of graduates of vocational colleges — 4.2 per cent in the GDR in 1964 compared with the Federal Republic figure of 4 per cent — and the number of people in technical jobs is the initial result of the encouragement and control of the education system in the GDR.

Chief factors in infrastructure: The most striking difference is that between the transport networks. While the motor-



way and trunk road network has been considerably enlarged in the Federal Republic, in the GDR it has largely remained stagnant at the pre-war state. Work did not start on expanding the motorway network until last year.

The same is true of the railways, canals and trunk lines. Modernisation and expansion has only begun recently.

This is underlined by the vast difference in the structure of goods and passenger traffic. Rail transport still dominates in the GDR though it is on the decrease. Threequarters of all freight still goes by rail while the figure for the Federal Republic is only a third.

The proportion of road freight is small — six per cent of the total traffic compared with twenty per cent in the Federal Republic.

The proportion of canal traffic and trunk lines is also low. On the other hand the ratio of the various types of transport and communication is far more balanced in the Federal Republic.

In passenger traffic the proportion of private transport in the GDR is lower than in the Federal Republic. Only one person in four has a car. No more than half of all passenger traffic is carri private cars, motor cycles or mopeds proportion of private transport in Federal Republic is about threequa

Though there is a trend in this dire in the GDR, official policy there act damper. The prices of cars and petr kept artificially high. The price of p transport, especially workers' transp kept low. The price of workers' trav is only one third of what it is i Federal Republic.

Power in the Federal Republ supplied by various methods such as oil and gas. In the GDR lignite, or b coal, predominates, supplying more threequarters of the power. The swi more modern forms of energy produ is still in its initial stages.

This is probably why energy p duction in the GDR is so suscepti bad weather. But about twenty p less energy is needed in the F Republic than in the GDR. T probably explained by old machine

But private consumption, reflecti individual level of wages, is conside higher in the Federal Republic than GDR.

The third factor of infrastructur sidered in the study is housing. comparing the Federal Republic an GDR, the importance of the private s can be plainly seen.

Between 1950 and 1968 three tin many houses per head were built i Federal Republic as in the GDR. number of houses doubled here wh went up by only twenty per cent i GDR.

Half of all houses in the Fe Republic today have been built sin war, one in five in the past eight y The comparable figures for the GDR twenty and ten per cent.

Houses in the Federal Republic become increasingly larger and comfortable while the size at least standardised pre-fabricated homes GDR has remained the same — 56 metres compared with 86 square m in the Federal Republic.

Each inhabitant of the Federal public has an average living space of square metres while the GDR figur nineteen square metres. But the st claims that the ratio of houses to pop tion is larger in the GDR than in the F eral Republic.

This improbable result could be simply to different census method different statistical definition for te and house-owners in the GDR to Federal Republic would be enou cause it.

The statistics can only offer co when the number of indoor toilet baths is considered. At the present st affairs this gives little information difference in comfort will on the have to be estimated.

Production and productivity: Co sons are difficult in this sphere beca its very nature. It is extremely do whether the statistics do indeed what they seem to.

But the general trend is unmistak the GDR economy lags a consid way behind the Federal Repub productivity.

Although it has developed in s fashion to the Federal Republic's nomy in recent years, the study be that its productivity must be on av fifty per cent lower in all branche industry.

Although the per cent growth ha

Continued on page 5

Continued from page 4

roughly the same the gap between the two countries as regards social product has also widened overall.

Industry in the GDR only produced about 25 per cent of what the Federal Republic did in the years between 1960 and 1968 in spite of having 34 per cent of the Federal Republic's labour force and about thirty per cent of its industrial potential.

That means that the GDR has only gained from its industrial potential about 85 per cent of the performance recorded in the Federal Republic. Labour productivity amounted to only 72 per cent.

Statisticians believe that the GDR lags behind the Federal Republic by anything between three and seven and a half years, though this is more of a supposition than anything else.

There are diverse reasons for this. One is of course the different economic system with all that it entails for the organisation and running of the economy. This factor was not considered in the study though its importance can scarcely by over-estimated.

Linked with this, is the fact that the production potential of the GDR is exploited only to a degree of eighty per cent compared to a figure of ninety per cent in the Federal Republic.

The contribution of various sectors to economic productivity varies. In the GDR industry and agriculture predominate. In the Federal Republic the influence of trade, transport and service industries is considerably greater.

This means that those factors that do not directly produce but supply and distribute and whose importance increases with the complex nature and effectivity of an economy are not so pronounced in the GDR.

Industry provides a similar picture. Growth industries such as chemicals and *metallurgics* are less pronounced in the GDR than in the Federal Republic. Vehicle construction and oil refining are particularly backward. Direct consumer-orientated industries such as the light industry and the food industry are more strongly represented.

As far as structure is concerned, the most deep-rooted differences are now to be found in agriculture. Collectivisation has completely changed the whole structure of this sector.

While the Federal Republic still has family concerns with an average holding of eleven hectares (27.5 acres), the GDR has cooperatives of over five hundred hectares. In recent years cooperation and concentration has led to even larger units.

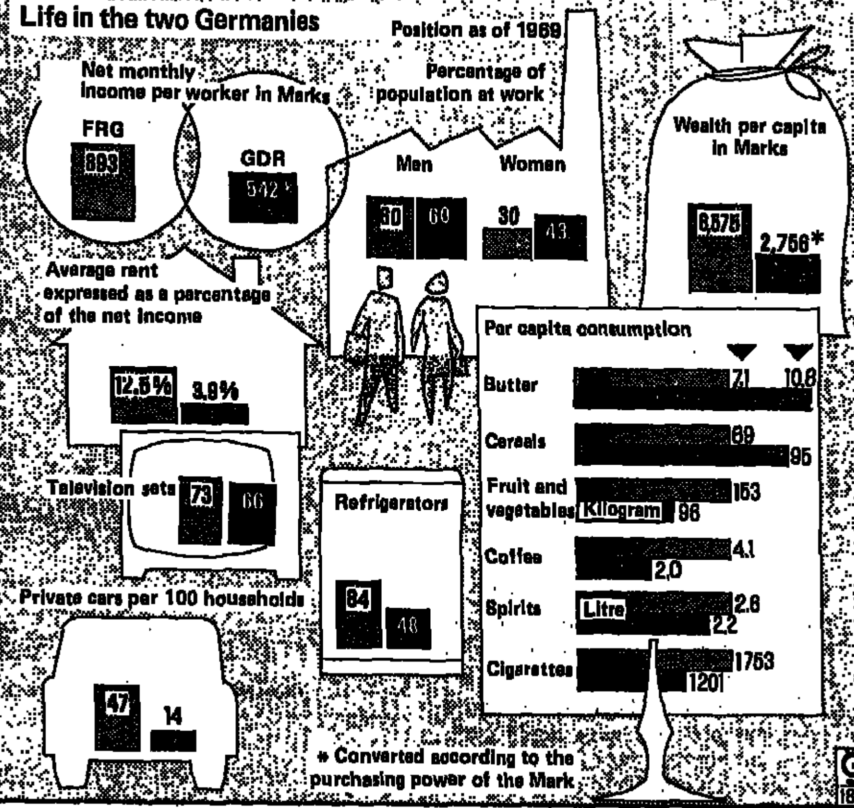
In order to achieve the aim of self-sufficiency in food production, more money is invested in agriculture in the GDR than in the Federal Republic. But here too productivity lags a long way behind. A figure of forty per cent is mentioned for 1968.

Incomes, consumption and standard of living: The gap in the standard of living between the Federal Republic and the GDR has also becomes wider in recent years.

While the proportion of private consumption in the social product has remained about the same in the Federal Republic, it has dropped in the GDR from 62 per cent in 1960 to 54 per cent in 1969.

Where incomes are concerned this trend is confirmed by the considerable difference between net incomes in the two countries. For individual workers the average monthly net income is 1,007 Marks in the Federal Republic and 650 Marks in the GDR. For working households the average monthly net incomes are 1,450 Marks in the Federal Republic and 970 Marks in the GDR.

Deductions are however far higher in the Federal Republic than in the GDR where they have remained fairly constant around 13.5 per cent.



Because of the wages spiral in the Federal Republic and the raising of limits and contributions for social insurance deductions have increased here from 15.7 per cent in 1960 to 20.8 per cent in 1969.

Higher incomes are almost exclusively a success of the last ten years. In 1960 net incomes were about the same in both the GDR and the Federal Republic. But while gross income has almost doubled since then in the Federal Republic, it has only risen by about a third in the GDR.

Along with the wages spiral in the Federal Republic, there have been pronounced differences in the various jobs. Incomes in the GDR are allowed little free play, though here too it has grown.

Almost half of all households in the Federal Republic earn over 1,200 Marks a month compared with just about a fifth in the GDR. Almost one in three households in the Federal Republic earn over 1,500 Marks a month but only one in twenty in the GDR.

Prices have risen considerably over the past few years in the Federal Republic compared with the largely constant price structure in the GDR.

Basic food prices, service industries and rents are all cheaper in the GDR. But the prices of industrial products, luxuries and a considerable number of food products are all much higher than in the Federal Republic.

Comparing the two shows that the advantages of low fixed prices do not balance the disadvantages of the exaggerated prices. The purchasing power of the GDR Mark is still below that of the Deutschmark and the more luxurious the goods are, the more it sinks.

Real incomes gap

When it is considered that rising incomes lead to a decline in the importance of cheap basic foods in the private household budget and leads to an increase in the attraction of expensive industrial goods, it can be seen that, as the report claims, the gap in real incomes between the Federal Republic and the GDR has grown considerably from about 32 per cent in 1960 to some 45 per cent in 1969.

This does not take into account the fact that quality, range and service in the GDR still often lag behind the Federal Republic.

State expenditure on culture, education and the social services must be added to this though it cannot be calculated exactly. However the report concludes that this expenditure probably works out at less per head in the GDR and is scarcely higher than in the Federal Republic when expressed as a percentage of the gross social product. The opposite was previously thought to be true.

Main aspects of social security: Because of their common historical roots, the social services in the two German rump states are similar in character. Because of the different systems, their structure and the expenditure on them differ.

While the social services in the Federal Republic are divided onto various levels depending on group, profession and the organisation of authority running the scheme, they are largely centralised in the GDR. *The concerns also tend to participate more intensely in their functioning.*

Contributions and payments are dynamic in the Federal Republic, adapting to the growth of the living standard. In the GDR the social services are set in a rigid framework. For more than twenty years there has been a standardised contribution limit of 600 Marks for social insurance.

That affects pensions more than anything else. A minimum pension of 150 Marks is guaranteed but its level still remains very low. The weaknesses of this system have been recognised in the GDR as the pensions reform of 1968 shows. Now people in the GDR have the opportunity of having additional insurance financed exclusively from insurance contributions.

Payments in the Federal Republic are also higher than those of the GDR in other spheres. Conditions for the continued payment of wages in cases of sickness are far more favourable after the initial six-week interval. With war and disability pensions the degree of injury for which the pension is paid lies at two thirds as compared to fifty per cent in the GDR.

Mothers receive high once-only benefits in the GDR, though this is admittedly linked with a visit to an antenatal centre. This has obviously led to the infant mortality figures in the GDR being lower than they are in the Federal Republic where a relatively small flat-rate sum is paid at the birth.

The total proportion of social expenditure in the gross social product has averaged eighteen per cent in the Federal Republic in recent years. The figure for the GDR lay around 12.4 per cent.

It is striking that the number of industrial accidents in the GDR is only half as high as in the Federal Republic. It seems as if the industrial safety regulations in the GDR are more efficient than those practised in the Federal Republic.

Training and education: Differences between the GDR and the Federal Republic are most pronounced in this sector. In the GDR there is more specialisation, a less complicated educational system, smooth transition between the various sectors, stricter control and a plain preference for technical careers.

In the Federal Republic there is a greater variety within the education system, the structure is more complicated and there is not so much stress on technical careers.

The greatest differences are to be found in the apprenticeship system, the development of vocational colleges and correspondence and similar courses.

Vocational schools predominate in the GDR with 58.4 per cent compared with the Federal Republic figure of 1.3 per cent. The proportion of the total period of education spent at these vocational schools is about forty per cent, twice as high as in the Federal Republic.

Two or three days a week must be spent in vocational schools in the GDR but only one in the Federal Republic. The training period is however shorter in the GDR — between two and two and a half years compared with three to three and a half years in the Federal Republic.

The advanced vocational schools have been both concentrated and specialised in the GDR. There are over 3,000 advanced vocational schools in the Federal Republic but only 189 in the GDR. There were still 256 there in 1960.

The number of pupils attending the advanced vocational schools has rocketed in recent years. In the GDR it rose 19.8 per cent between 1964 and 1969. The comparable figure for the Federal Republic rose by 11.8 per cent.

The proportion of advanced vocational school pupils is twice as high (2.4 per cent compared with one per cent). As in the Federal Republic the technical sciences and education are the most popular subjects, but in the GDR the percentage for the technical subjects is *greater — 41 per cent compared with 39.2* per cent. But the number of teachers is smaller in the GDR when related to the number of pupils.

GDR emphasises specialisation

In the GDR's university system there is a trend to specialisation with the result that the number of faculties is dropping. The trend in the Federal Republic is diametrically opposed — many technical colleges have been made full universities and the aim is the integration of all further education into a comprehensive university.

Between 1960 and 1968 both the number of students and the number of universities has risen more in the Federal Republic than in the GDR, the number of students by 49.3 per cent compared with 20.7 per cent. In the GDR no new universities were established in the period between 1960 and 1968.

But the proportion of students is higher in the GDR. In 1968 fourteen of every 1,000 inhabitants aged between 18 and 45 studied in the Federal Republic while seventeen in every thousand studied in the GDR.

Once again, the technical subjects are stressed in the GDR. Between 1962 and 1967 the proportion of technical graduates rose from 14.9 to 20.4 per cent in the GDR. It sank during the same period in the Federal Republic from 10.5 to 9.3 per cent.

25 per cent of all university students are on correspondence and similar courses while the figure for technical colleges is as high as 39.3 per cent.

A comparison with the Federal Republic is scarcely possible as correspondence and similar courses play no more than a small role here and are isolated from other courses of education.

Hermann Rudolph

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 January 1971)

■ DRAMA

Peter Handke's most difficult work staged in Berlin

Wolfgang Wiens of Frankfurt's Verlag der Autoren says that Peter Handke's new play *Ritt über den Bodensee* (Ride across Lake Constance) is not only the most difficult work from the bestseller workshop of the avant-garde's molly-coddled child but the "most difficult work I have ever come across".

Wolfgang Wiens should know. For the past two months he has been rehearsing the play for anything up to fifteen hours a day along with 28-year-old Peter Handke, the author of *Publikumsbeschimpfung*, and *Die Angst des Tormanns beim Elfmeter*, Claus Peymann, the Handke connoisseur, backer and producer, and the cast, or collective, of the left-wing Berlin theatre, the Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer.

Der Ritt über den Bodensee is a drama that is extremely artificial in construction and is only apparently a play of the conversational theatre. A spokeman for Handke's publishers has said, "I can understand everybody who tells me that they cannot get to grips with Handke's new work."

Despite these alarming judgements, the Schaubühne has never before been the centre of such interest. The name Handke has become a symbol for shocks and sensation. And no other author is claimed as their own by so many groups at the same time.

The young beat set accepted beat-set member Handke as one of their own as showing his preference for subculture. He likes going to the cinema and goes there a lot. The weekly *Spiegel* claims that he goes ninety times a month. He plays pin-machines and likes football, both the real thing and the table-top variety.

Even the popular press rejoiced when he tried to pass off 1 FC Nuremberg's team list for their match on 27 January 1968 as poetry.

When Handke openly admits that he would like the present social system to be overthrown, the left wing applauds.

When Handke is more discriminating in his judgment, even his opponents becomes more indulgent.

Handke has passed judgment on the cultural groups of the Socialist Students' Union: "Completely superfluous." He has spoken of the term Socialism: "A hackneyed word." He refers to the left-wing cultural ideologist Peter Hamm as "a teased-out cultural gangster".

He has described the work of many left-wing authors and "left-wing kitsch". Speaking of himself, he has said, "You cannot be an effective left-wing author."

When Handke signs books that his fans bring him "Roy Black" or "Heintje", people laugh along with him.

Literary criticism has been forced to discuss him since April 1966 at the latest. It was then that Handke went to the Gruppe 47 congress in Princeton and dismissed the work of "these grandfathers" as "trifling, idiotic and completely barren". He went even further. Handke, at that time 23 years old, spoke of descriptive impotence and descriptive literature.

Of course he too provides examples of descriptive literature. Critics almost unanimously slammed *Die Hornissen*.

But he was also able to establish himself as a successful innovator. With his anti-theatre plays such as *Publikumsbeschimpfung* and *Das Mündel will Vormund sein* he achieved what normally only the Classicists achieve – he filled the theatres, small though they may have been and loud as the protests were before degenerating into violence.

He rocketed up the bestseller charts with *Die Angst des Tormanns beim Elfmeter* (The Goalkeeper's Fear when facing a Penalty). Fifty thousand copies of this novel have been printed despite the fact that it is difficult to read.

In *Ritt über den Bodensee* Handke tries to depict the normal human behaviour in our society through quite banal statements and to prove that these remarks do not, as commonly supposed, function in a free interplay of forces but are programmed.

Handke prefers to work with linguistic cliches and then proves that these stereotyped phrases are so pregnant with meaning that the intended message meets with a different reaction from the lis[…] – once again a pre-programmed reac[…]

Two examples from Handke's pe[…]

"Someone is buttoning up his j[…] 'Are you going?' – 'No, I'm just b[…]ing up my jacket.'"

"Another person draws his shou[…] together. 'Are you cold?' – 'No, I'm[…] drawing my shoulders together.'"

The fact that such meanings are d[…] connected with those utterances and[…] a person does not become aware of[…] actual events until afterwards explai[…] title *Ritt über den Bodensee*.

In the ballad *Der Reiter und* [...] *Bodensee* (The rider and Lake Consta[…] by Gustav Schwab (1792-1850) a [...] rides unwittingly across Lake Consta[…] When he hears what he has done, he [...] dead from his horse.

Hanns Lothar Schü[…]
(WELT am SONNTAG, 24 January [...])



Peter Handke (left) discussing his work with stage directors Wolfgang Wiens and C[…] Peymann
(Photo: Ilse B[…])

Uwe Brandner's first film examines the 'free society'

Uwe Brandner's first feature film *I love you – I kill you* is a film about the rules of a society that is dominated by those in power and whose freedom is only superficial.

His story is simple, telling of the fate of a teacher who becomes a poacher and thus the prey for his lover, the huntsman.

The community in which the two men live is a village lying in a government reservation and enjoying certain privileges as a result.

The enemy are the wolves, dogs and anybody threatening the game population that only the government is allowed to kill.

The poacher breaks the rules by giving himself hunting rights and, in the eyes of the community, changes into a wolf that must be exterminated.

With this village Brandner shows a trivial example of a utopian and apparently almost liberated society. People living there are contented, balanced and kind to one another.

Everybody from the hunter to the mayor knows his role and without feeling that this is a restriction of his individuality.

Love here is practised freely and without taboos. Relations between two men is treated as something normal, love with a woman is an exchange of money for love.

Language is no longer a means of expressing complicated individual experience. Instead it has been reduced to its function of necessary communication.

This society that seems to be almost "liberated" has intensified the apparatus guaranteeing order and accepts its rules as natural and no longer changeable.

Drugs are readily available at chemists and are taken to nip even the tiniest feeling of discontent in the bud. In cases of emergency they are provided by two almost unemployed village policemen.

The teacher's attempt to break out of the mechanism of the village logically ends with his death. The love of the hunter, played by Rolf Becker, for the teacher (Hannes Fuchs) is only possible as long as the teacher respects the rules.

When he does not use the gun that the hunter gave him out of love to shoot wolves and wild dogs but uses it to poach, he is using it, from the hunter's point of view, against the hunter himself.

As he has contravened the laws of the village he loses his position as a human being in the eyes of the hunter and the villagers and assumes the position of a wolf.

When the hunter has the police shoot his friend turned poacher the love between the two finds its logical continuation – its reversal.

But the hunter's love suddenly becomes an irritant. He had previously abided by the rules and was satisfied by the amount of freedom he was allowed. The deat[…] the poacher now leads him to recog[…] the compulsions behind a system w[…] freedoms are only on the surface.

Confronted with the consequen[…] his habits, he changes his habits, [...] the two policemen and thus stop[…] automatic course of life that had p[…]viously functioned smoothly.

Uwe Brandner intends his colour fi[…] to be a challenge to cinema-goers [...] analyse their own role in our society [...] comparing it with what they have see[…] the film.

This film ritual of love, freedom a[…] dependence is not offered as informa[…] but can be recognised as a model o[…] right down to individual attitudes.

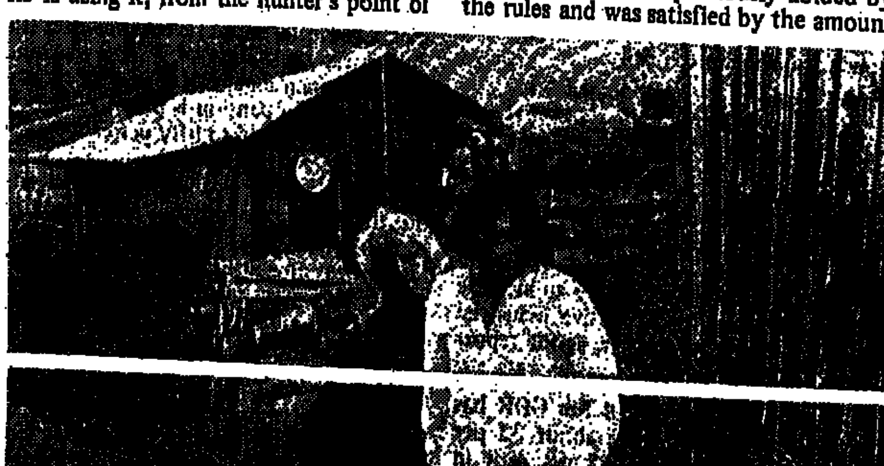
This "picture story of our homela[…]" as Uwe Brandner describes the film, [...] intended to be slow-moving so t[…] viewers have enough time to see t[…] meaning behind the scenes.

Appropriate to the construction of t[…] film in which the individual scenes [...] gradually built up into a picture stor[…] in a puzzle, André des Breuil's cam[…] works mainly with overall views, [...] pans and repeats of various scenes.

This allows the audience freedom [...] association. Picture-goers can look [...] the film as a picture book which they [...] read at leisure, turning back a few p[…] and pondering its relevance for their [...] position.

Uwe Brandner received a governm[…] grant of 200,000 Marks for his script [...] produced the film himself.

Mischa Ge[…]
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 January 19[…])





A still from Brandner's film 'I love you – I kill you' (Photo: Brandner-Produktio[…])

THE ARTS

Marcel Marceau's 'Candide' in Hamburg

[W]hen Rolf Liebermann tried to sign up the French mime artist Marcel [Mar]ceau as ballet director for the Ham[bur]g Staatsoper dance experts were so [alar]med at the prospect that he was [forc]ed to give up the idea.

[T]his whole project was condensed into [a g]uest appearence of Marceau as the [cho]reographer for *Candide*, which was [rec]ently premiered at the Staatsoper.

[It] is based on Voltaire's philosophical [nov]el of the same name, a work that has [pro]ved its capacity to do very well [wit]hout Claude Rostand working on it [as] a libretto and mime artists to bring it [t]o life.

Dancers and mime artists have often tried, but never succeeded, to bring thoughts and ideas to the stage and these are the essence of Voltaire's work. Marceau's mimodrama is a new attempt that failed so utterly that even the action of the novel was no longer discernable.

The music that Marius Constant wrote for it is practically unbearable. When the solo harpsichord and percussion finally finish churning out sausage-meat music like a minching machine the worst is still to come. Borrowings from Couperin are turned into pseudo-dramatic modern film music by means of a large orchestra and modernistic ideas. Jean-Marie Auberson conducts.

The costumes show that no expense has been spared. They are designed by the well-known Paris designer of stage kitsch, Bernard Daydé. Very, very chic!

And now to Marcel Marceau's production and choreography. He tries first of [a]ll to relate the various stages in the action of Voltaire's novel. Immediately he comes up against situations that can only be expressed in words and certainly not in mime.

So imagine what happens when he comes to the actual core of Voltaire's *conte philosophique* – satire of Baroque Rationalism! The maxims of the philosopher Pangloss who is Candide's preceptor, that everything is for the best in the best of all possible worlds, are turned by Marceau into a confusing mime version: Our head is made for thinking, our nose is for smelling, our belly for eating – and our boots are made for walking.

What we are left in doubt about is whether everybody's head is really made for thinking.

This version of *Candide* is so empty it is just a nothing on which Marceau works for fifty minutes at great expense. But he is flogging a dead horse. Nothing comes of it.

Artistically speaking it is sometimes possible to achieve a very imposing effect by flogging a dead horse. But the dancers at the Hamburg Staatsoper are not the most proficient when it comes to pantomime and the whole story becomes a torture.

Even Marceau himself, who provides the prelude to the evening with a few solo mimes from his repertoire which are quite fascinating, falls down in his portrayal of Candide, which is just a pale shadow. For the subject offers no situation in which anyone could excel in mime drama. There is no material there that could produce an effect in the form of mime.

We could at least have expected Marceau to give the work an acceptable choreographic setting, which we are told, some of his earlier group pantomimes had with great effect.

But in *Candide* there is just a constant hopeless confusion, which is only relieved in one or two scenes by decorative cliché-ridden arrangements.

Reinhard Beuth
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 January 1971)

Marcel Marceau in his mimodrama 'Candide' premiered in Hamburg
(Photo: Fritz Peyer)

Marilyn Monroe lives again in a new play premiered in Darmstadt

Gerlind Reinshagen has written ten radio plays and one for the stage entitled *Doppelkopf*, which was given its premiere at Frankfurt's *Theater am Turm* in 1968. It was later performed in Berlin, Berne and Amsterdam.

She has been working for two years on her latest play, *The Life and Death of Marilyn Monroe*, which was recently premiered at the Darmstadt *Landestheater*.

Gerlind Reinshagen says today that the point of her new play was to show how the masses identify themselves with the idol and the idol identifies himself or herself with the masses.

But the construction and performance of the play show clearly that she originally had a different intention in mind. The attic in which two young people try to resurrect their favourite stars with self hypnosis seems by the way and contrived. At the centre of the play must stand Marilyn Monroe and her fate.

From this point of view we see that Gerlind Reinshagen has created as a pattern for her play ceremonial directives for a cult or rite.

Some people might get the impression that they had strayed into a theatre presenting a Walpurgis night scene directed by Hans Neuenfels, portraying our life and times and lifting off all the masks.

The artistic ploy of showing the rise and fall of Marilyn Monroe in our days of psychedelic ritual might well have worked. For this would have shown that she was more than a sex symbol, like so many others who are long forgotten now. She would be shown as an Aphrodite, a woman on whom the whole of modern yearning for protection and comfort, the whole fear of living in the world today, could be projected.

In her messed up life beneath the golden mask of the dream-factory star, suicide was not just a way out, a natural consequence, but also a chance to live on. It meant immortality to her.

Gottfried Benn pointed out this aspect of suicide among writers. Gerlind Reinshagen seems to have been thinking along these lines as well.

This is all in Gerlind Reinshagen's construction of the play, but it is also in the aspect of social criticism in the play – the mutual deception – on which the team of directors in Darmstadt, Werner Kreindl and Peter Zoman, based their production concept.

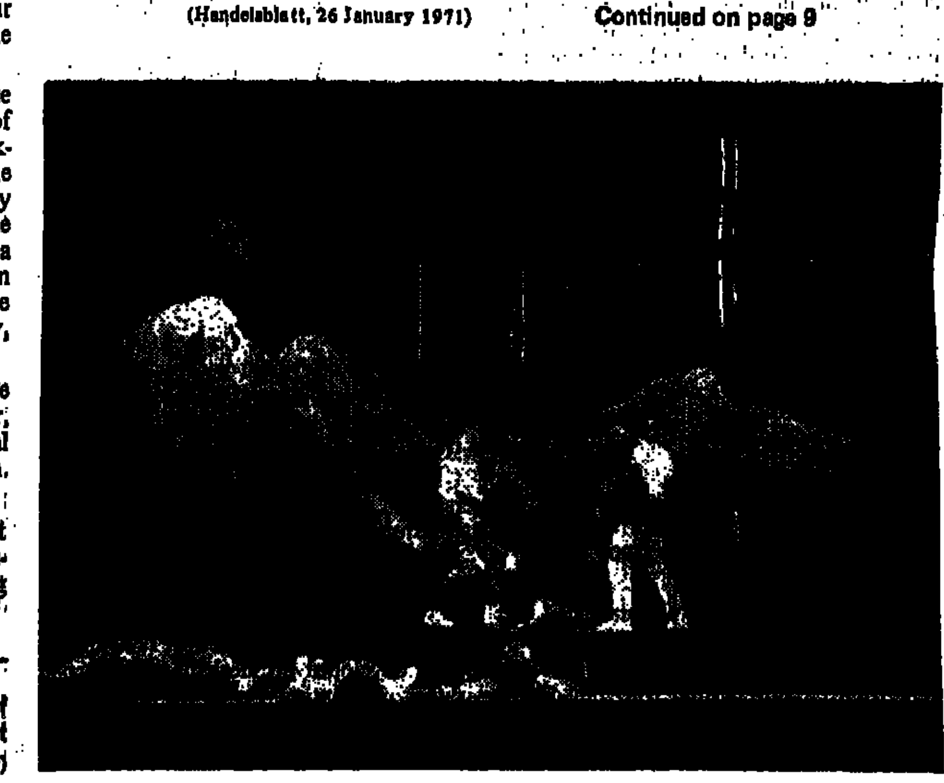
They certainly did not make this very obvious. But the main mistake they made was to put Marilyn Monroe in the days when she was flourishing, the fifties. This made her obviously the contemporary of Mantovani's lush strings, Presley's early pelvic rock, gold lamé curtains and the Korean War. This all seems so outmoded and faded, indeed riduculous.

In addition the whole play seemed to drag and at times became boring. Only the character of Monroe herself seemed to gain in stature from scene to scene. Despite the well-known nude poses she became an ideal foreign body in her own surroundings.

Dagmar Vetter wore the Monroe mask, along with Elisabeth Gassner and Marianne Loohert in a similar costume. Dagmar Vetter managed to don the smile that promises to make Monroe as immortal as the Mona Lisa. It will take a few more performances of this play before we can fully judge its merits.

Heinz-Ludwig Schneiders
(Handelsblatt, 26 January 1971)

A scene from 'The Life and Death of Marilyn Monroe' presented at Darmstadt
(Photo: Pit Ludwig)



Hamburg production of Hacks' latest not so good

"Since I've been acquainted with the musical I have learnt to like the operetta!" said Peter Hacks, and as far as his 'operetta for actors' *Die schöne Helena* is concerned one can but agree with him.

This not only has Jacques Offenbach's fiery melodies and a witty bubbling dialogue, but also a fair degree of social criticism.

The story of Helen and Paris and their love that leads to the ten-year Trojan war is well enough known. Taking this as the basis for his play Hacks has written of the fight of powerful love against crudity.

If a victory for the goddess of love, Venus, whose ideals spread among the people like wildfire, ensues, then the powers-that-be, the warriors, the bankers and the priests could be in extreme danger.

Hacks says: "Only time will tell whether love is all-conquering; love or crudity. Men never give up hoping".

In the production at Hamburg's Thalia Theater Boy Gobert was not sparing in brochures or in machinery (the stage setting was by Toni Businger) nor did he go without getting some big-name actors, including Johanna von Koczian, Hubert von Meyerinck and Hubert Suschka.

Despite this the production was unsatisfactory. A comparison with the premiere at East Berlin's Deutsches Theater, directed by Benno Besson, shows one or two reasons why.

Gobert pushed the satirical aspects of Hacks' play too far into the background, toning down the attacks on petty bourgeois narrow-mindedness and emphasising the operetta aspects.

There was too little of the naivety that Hacks called for in his play, the naivety of antiquity. Less awkward directness would undoubtedly have contributed to the cohesion of the whole. This is particularly true of Hubert Suschka as the High Priest Calchas.

This character is the real motive force behind the plot, the intriguer whose machinations in the cause of power and business drive the play along.

In Berlin Rolf Ludwig played this role quietly, cunningly and therefore appeared a far more insidious and menacing Calchas. Hubert Suschka belted the part out and discussed his planned intrigues in advance with the audience by means of signals.

Johanna von Koczian fitted in well with the reputation of Helen as being the most beautiful woman in Greece. There-

Continued on page 9

■ EDUCATION

Investigation into children's leisure time activities

Frankfurter Rundschau

What do children naturally do in their leisure time? The answer is simple — they scribble on stones, dig about in sandpits, paddle in streams and pools, build lairs and play Indians.

Or is this answer too optimistic? How can children do these things in a town? Where can they scribble? Where can they find sand? Where are there pools and streams where they are allowed to play?

Signs prohibit everything. Neighbours or the police are everywhere. As the children's natural impulses are suppressed, aggressions accumulate and one day they will be discharged in protest action.

This at any rate is the belief of Dr Herbert Klettke, Professor at Kiel College of Education. One day he decided that he was no longer satisfied with having his pupils painting and drawing on small, restricted canvases. He did not think that larger-size materials such as rolls of wallpaper or packing paper were much use either.

He therefore thought of going out into the open air and experimenting with "unrestricted areas". He wanted each pupils to have several square yards space to himself.

Asphalt surfaces, gravelled areas or large sanded patches seemed suitable. He found what he wanted in the school playground — enough space for everyone to let off steam.

The Professor was aided by young people's interest in anything unusual and untried. He says, "With architectural models the natural size of figures and buildings and their true effect can only be imagined. Direct spatial experience is not possible until the model exceeds the size of its builder and can be walked in".

Apart from chalk and watercolours, natural materials such as sand, gravel, earth, stone, wood, grass and snow seemed particularly suitable as working materials. Hands and feet were the most usual tools.

For example children dipped their feet into a chalk tub or dragged them through a puddle. Stamping the feet or just pressing the toes produced a pattern such as a spiral on the ground, a primitive method of creative art.

Other pupils marked out their shadows. This method of art too is naive and helps the primitive creative urge to develop. When making out a shadow, the child's figure is simplified artistically as the central forms are omitted, leaving just one large contour.

This experiment begins with simple positions and then quickly goes on to more complicated stances and postures. The compositional factor is greater in groups where both drawer and models are involved in the representational process. During the work they criticise each other's work and exchange experiences.

In an adventure game ten-year-olds are told to pretend that they are members of one of two tribes that can be distinguished from one another by the round or square shape of the houses they build.

They then build settlements, thus forming large compositions in unrestricted spaces. The materials used are chalk, sand and ashes formed by hand. The paintbrush which is otherwise so important thus loses its meaning. Lines are formed by the movement of the whole arm or are scratched in the ground with the feet. At any rate the whole body is being used.

Brick dust is used to provide colour. Pebbles picked out of unrefined gravel turned out to be an excellent material for making pavements or, in more refined form, mosaics.

Professor Klettke and his pupils built breakwaters and dykes in a stream to make a harbour for rafts and boats.

Articles of clothing were stuffed so that the children could create scarecrows as sculptures. These figures were then arranged into groups of sweepers or pedestrians.

The children were completely overcome with enthusiasm when building an Indian camp with logs, branches and twigs with the chief's hut in the middle. Building things with snow during the winter gave the children no less pleasure. An igloo housing seven pupils was an experience for everyone taking part.

Finally Professor Klettke experim[ented] with a giant building game. He pr[ovided] 2,000 bricks and told the childr[en to] build pillars, walls and towers w[ithout] using rope or cement.

The cantilever principle was disc[overed] when connecting two pillars. Th[is was] followed by the erection of p[...] arches allowing wider spans and le[ading] to a striking reduction in the amou[nt of] materials needed. The children event[ually built] a largish room of four straight walls [with] an opening.

Klettke has published his findings [in] the richly illustrated *Spiele, Akt[ionen...]* appearing in the Otto Maier Verl[ag,] Ravensburg.

In the book he sums up, "After a[ll] observations and deliberations I co[me to] the conclusion that the experienc[e of] building a house, painting the [...] heaping up sand and boring hole[s...] basic creative experience as th[...] proach most closely in their dim[ensions] the reality that children and [...] continually seek. I see this as a [...] able advance and an amplification of [...] usual working methods."

Gerhard Weise

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 January 1[971])



Children's book fair

The greatest attraction for young visitors to the exhibition of children's books [at the] Klingspor Museum in Offenbach is this 'Krabbelbuch'. The idea is that childr[en] clamber through the openings of each brightly coloured wooden 'page' and so be[come] in the truest sense of the word, bookworms. The exhibition will be open until t[he ...] of March.

(Photo: Ke[...])

University statistics

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

Last summer term more than 293,000 students from the Federal Republic and about 21,500 from abroad were registered at the 52 universities, technical universities and theological and ecclesiastical academies in this country.

The Federal Statistics Bureau states that over 15,000 of students from schools in this country and about 1,300 of the foreign students were freshmen.

There were also registrations for 12,400 students who had been given leave of absence and six thousand visiting students.

Statistics show that the social category of the freshmen's background home has changed in the course of the past few years. In the winter term of 1966/67 more than a third of students beginning their course came from an academic background. The figure for the 1969/70 winter term was about one quarter.

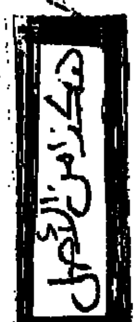
There is a constant increase in the number of sons and daughters of people who have not been to university themselves. In the 1969/70 winter term they made up 39.1 per cent compared with the figure of 31.3 per cent in the 1966/67 winter term.

The Federal Bureau also announced that the proportion of workers in the total number of male employees had sunk between 1966 and 1969 from 55.1 to 53.9 per cent.

But the proportion of workers' children at university rose from 6.5 to 10.6 per cent between the 1966/67 and 1969/70 winter terms.

In the 1969/70 winter term 26.1 per cent of all freshmen were the children of civil servants and seven per cent children of self-employed people who had themselves been to university.

(Handelsblatt, 22 January 1971)



Learning the rules of the road by rote is not enough



New traffic signs will become part of the city scene when revised traffic regulations come into force at the beginning of March. Road-users should make a through study of the new regulations and if they must be learnt, they must be learnt correctly.

The Road Safety Council is pressing forward a new road safety course for schools and kindergartens. Small children too must know the meaning of the new traffic regulations.

The new traffic regulations have also resulted in other changes concerning children's safety on the roads. Educationalists and traffic experts have concentrated their efforts on finding new ways to teach road safety.

Over the course of the last few months they developed an ideal method of road safety instruction geared to the various age ranges. Their work was commissioned by the Road Safety Council.

Schools and kindergartens are now starting to use this method to make their children used to road conditions. One of the courses is intended for school-beginners, the other for children who are not yet old enough to attend school.

The new methods are based on the latest state of scientific investigations. They take into account above all that a mere recital of traffic regulations is not sufficient to teach children about the dangers present on our roads.

This fact was shown by an experiment at a primary school in Munich. The children knew that traffic from the right had priority, but almost half of them confused right with left.

The traffic experts now place [great] store on clear educational aids so [that] children can learn the rules of the r[oad] through play.

They are supported by the Ministr[y of] Transport in this respect. The Fe[deral] state of Rhineland Palatinate ma[de a] quick decision to contribute eighty [per] cent of the costs involved in provi[ding] kindergartens with the necessary e[quip]ment.

Hebel Verlag of Rastatt has shown [how] play material of this type can be ad[apted] to the children's needs. The firm [has] published painting books of educa[tional] value — the pictures of fairytale [...] have been replaced by road scenes.

Pre-school Road Safety Instru[ction] published by the ADAC motoring or[gani]sation aims in the same direction. [Chil]dren colouring in the pictures in t[hese] books cannot escape the learning pr[ocess].

That, experts believe, is the main [thing]. Children must understand the regul[ations] in real situations and not just by [rote]. This is the aim of the new method [of] road safety instruction.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 January 1[971])

■ MEDICINE

Doctors discuss problems of infertility at Giessen

The Pill is a favourite topic of conversation at present but people rarely speak of the millions of women who remain childless though they do not take the Pill and desperately want children.

This subject is never dealt with outside a doctor's consulting room. Symptoms are not only physical. Doctors are confronted with carefully concealed and normally deep-rooted mental states more often than is generally assumed.

Because of the submissiveness of their sex acquired through the millenia, women normally take the blame for the childlessness and suffer because of it.

While on the subject, it would be interesting to know how many couples are divorced because of a woman's childlessness where the biological "guilt" of her husband could be proved if only he were examined.

"All doctors giving advice on childlessness know how difficult it is to persuade husbands to be examined," said Dr Helmut Koester, head physician of Giessen University's Women's Hospital, at the seventh Further Training Course for Gynaecology and Obstetrics in Giessen.

It is one of the most important functions of the gynaecologist to use all his psychological skill and persistence to remind husbands who are obviously sensitive in these matters that they play an equal role, Dr Koester says.

Stubborn and malicious prejudice play a great part when declaring the childless woman the guilty partner. Biological superstitition often causes feminine insecurity.

When doctors probe the background to a marriage, searching for the psychological reasons for sterility, and casually mention that it is not necessary to have an orgasm to conceive, they often discover the mental pressure produced by incorrect ideas in this field from the reaction of their women patients who sometimes burst into tears.

It is estimated that one marriage in twenty in this country remains childless though the couple want children. Another estimate claims that one and a half million marriages are affected by this problem.

Ten per cent of the women coming to Giessen University Hospital want to consult doctors about childlessness. Medical statistics claim that ten per cent of all women who are under fifty when getting married remain childless.

"We don't want children," is the reason often given by these couples. But Dr Koester says that childless marriages nearly always remain childless for other reasons than family planning.

The majority of people affected are fortunately not sterile from an incurable congenital or acquired disorder. Both partners are to blame in one childless marriage in ten. The cause is unknown in a further ten per cent.

In the great majority of eighty per cent of childless marriages the causes are divided almost evenly between the sexes. In fifty to sixty per cent of the cases it is the woman who cannot bear children and in thirty to fifty per cent it is the husband who is infertile.

Many doctors still hold to the old belief that childless couples should wait for at least two years before consulting them for advice.

Speaking about this, Dr Koester says, "This two-year limit seems untenable to me. Valuable time is lost. This is all the more true as the ability to conceive clearly diminishes as the woman becomes older. The chances of wives in a childless marriage conceiving without medical advice are only ten per cent after two years of marriage and one to two per cent after six years."

Dr Koester therefore recommends beginning treatment when the woman expresses this wish, however reluctantly.

Modern diagnostics allow the cause to be found in nearly every case and treatments too have been greatly advanced.

Dr Koester believes that in a few years time it will even be possible to fulfil a couple's desire for children by implanting in the woman an ovum that has already been fertilised. Experiments are still being conducted on this method which would be used for those women with blocked fallopian tubes.

Gyneacologists will in future have to bear in mind Dr Koester's more practical reminder that mentally-induced infertility can be cured by psychiatric treatment.

Ottmar Katz/PAM

(Münchner Merkur, 26 January 1971)

Euro-transplant saves lives

As soon as the Starfighter belonging to the Federal Republic's armed forces landed at the Dutch military airfield at Sösterberg, the kidney it was carrying was transferred to the waiting ambulance and taken to Utrecht accompanied by flashing lights and blaring siren.

A few hours later an exhausted team of doctors in the Utrecht University Hospital were able to announce, "The kidney transplant has been successful, the condition of the patient is satisfactory".

This is only one example of the work of Euro-Transplant, the organ bank for Europe set up in Leiden on the initiative of Dutch doctors.

What started off two years ago as two modest rooms in Leiden University Hospital has now become a modern computer centre containing the names and data of all patients with artificial kidneys in those European countries participating in the scheme.

Living kidneys are in short supply. If a donor with healthy kidneys dies or is killed in an accident, his data such as blood group and tissue type are sent by Telex to Leiden.

Euro-Transplant operates night and day. The computer gives the data of the patient coinciding most closely with that of the donor, thus having the greatest chance of survival.

When the patient is selected, Leiden immediately calls out the team of doctors responsible for him. They are told to come to the hospital at once.

People should be very grateful for the computer in Leiden . . .

When removed from the donor's body, kidneys can be kept for about eight hours.

The Federal Republic, Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands are participating in Euro-Transplant and cooperation with Britain is very close.

A total of fifty artificial kidney centres and fifteen special laboratories are all waiting for a call from Leiden.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 25 January 1971)

Hacks' play

Continued from page 7

fore unlike the Berlin Helen she did not have to force home the point of her beauty. As a result, in her relationship with Paris she was much more the coquette and far less the sensuous woman.

However this coquetterie detracts somewhat from the figure of the woman who insists she will break off her marriage to Menelaos and lessens the effect of the triumph of love over crudity.

The situation is similar with Paris. In this role Hamburg's Heinz Trixner was quite the contrary of Fred Dürens in Berlin, far more concerned about putting over his own good looks rather than his intelligence. It is thanks to superior intelligence that Paris avoids the trap that Calchas sets for him with Jupiter's oracle and fights his way through to Helen's bed.

Gobert's mistake was to make the figures too much like the clicheed ideas of the operetta while fulfilling the requirements of the musical, complete with a ballet, chorus and orchestra.

The critical faculties of the actors and audience must be switched to the same wavelength, but both were in the main switched off.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 28 January 1971)

Pill leads to decline in birth rate

The Pill has now been on the market for ten years and doctors claim that twelve per cent of all women regularly take it. Public opinion pollsters speak of a figure of twenty per cent.

The first contraceptive Pill came on the market in the Federal Republic in 1961. Today, ten years later, thirty different brands are offered.

The Pill has therefore caught on. A survey recently conducted by Professor Herbert Brehm of Frankfurt reveals that almost ninety per cent of the women on the Pill consider it to be the best means of contraception despite various side-effects. One woman in three on the Pill fears harmful effects.

The advantages of the Pill, women say, are the almost one hundred per cent certainty of contraception, its pleasant, simple use and the fact that intimate relations can continue undisturbed. Because of this more and more women are going on the Pill.

A look at the birth rate shows this. In the past five years the number of births in the Federal Republic has gone down by almost twenty per cent.

During 1964 there were 18.2 births for every 1,000 inhabitants. The figure had dropped to 14.8 by the end of 1969. But statistics claim that women on the Pill want an average of two children later on.

As far as the much-discussed side-effects of the Pill are concerned, Professor Brehm states that a less intense sex drive, nausea, chest complaints, headaches and increased weight are the most frequent and the most important.

The failure rate of the Pill, leading to unwanted pregnancies, is no more than a small fraction of one per cent, according to overall statistics. Unwanted pregnancies can usually be traced to incorrect use of the Pill.

The Federal Medical Chamber has recommended doctors not to prescribe the Pill for girls under sixteen but the Pro Familia Society is more liberal — it will even prescribe the Pill for thirteen-year-olds if necessary and if it believes that a pregnancy at that age can have far more serious results.

Professor Staemmler, the head physician of Ludwigshafen Women's Hospital, has already warned. "The decline in the birth rate caused by the Pill will have many effects and not all will be to our benefit".

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 27 January 1971)

Ball in brain cures Parkinson's disease

Frankfurter Rundschau

The idea of a person having a small metal ball placed somewhere in his brain where it could be heated when necessary sounds a little like science fiction.

But Freiburg University Neurosurgical Hospital and the Elektrowärme Institut of Essen have helped to make this come true. This method will be used to cure a syndrome known and feared as Parkinson's disease or paralysis agitans.

Parkinson's disease can be recognised by increased muscular tension, expressionless features, stiff, slow movements, a shuffling gait and a rhythmic trembling of hands and head.

Fortunately medicine has some answers to the disease, especially its initial stages. Drugs and exercise therapy alleviate pain and inconvenience even though the complaint gradually progresses.

When all treatment has failed, there is always the chance that a stereotactic operation will have some success. This operation demands care and precision from the surgeon. He must first examine exactly the diseased part of the brain with a special viewing instrument, then bore a hole in the appropriate part of the skull, insert a tube or an electrode and finally eliminate the cause of the disorder by chemical or physical means.

The method of electro-coagulation has proved best. A high voltage current quickly turns the tip of an electrode hot, thus coagulating the surrounding tissue.

This method has only one snag. The old condition can return sooner or later. It does not always return by a long chalk but there are several cases where it does. The same course of treatment is then needed once again.

To avoid repeated surgical operations, neurologists in Freiburg have thought up the trick of placing a metal ball in the brain. As a report of the Working Community of Industrial Research Associations states, they prefer small hollow cylinders to the spherical form in cases of doubt. But the principle is the same.

A cylinder of this type is inserted during the first operation. It will cause no damage so long as a number of important rules have been remembered.

The metal or alloy must be non-toxic and not affected by corrosion and must be as light as possible. Because of the desired effects, suitable electrical qualities are also demanded.

None of these demands have proved too great. And the results? When symptoms typical of Parkinson's disease occur after a stereotactic operation, the metal cylinder can be heated by induction — a current is produced by a magnetic field outside the brain.

If the alloy, induction coils, voltage and intensity are correctly adjusted to one another the temperature can be raised to sixty or seventy degrees centigrade within a matter of minutes. The tissue coagulates once again without the patient being bothered too much.

The advantages of this procedure are obvious. The use of inductive heating in the treatment of Parkinson's disease provides a particularly good example of the interrelationship between specialised subjects such as neurology and technology that seem at first glance to have nothing at all to do with each other.

Heinrich Apert/PAM

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 January 1971)

■ THE ECONOMY

High wage claims mean inflation or unemployment

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

A remarkable record was recently set up in North Rhine-Westphalia. Basic pay for workers in industry rose to about seven Marks per hour. What is more amazing is the rate of increase concealed in this figure.

Within a year wages have risen by more than thirteen per cent. This is the greatest boom that there has been in Federal Republic industry. Percentages that run into two figures should not become the general rule, however.

According to the committee of economic experts, which publishes an annual appraisal of the economic situation, workers in industry had caught up on the rest of the working population by the end of 1969 if their wages were lagging behind prior to this.

This excessively hasty judgment has been overtaken by what has happened in reality. Unions certainly did not eat humble pie in 1970.

Wage and salary earners who were given short measure during the upward sweep of the economy towards the boom sent in yet another bill. Now, however, not even the most generous observer would say there was ground still to be made up.

High wage claims in the present situation will drive the economy either towards inflation or unemployment.

If demand continues at a high level in all branches of the economy and prices continue to rise in other countries as well as here it would not be difficult for Federal Republic firms to pass off higher wages bills in higher prices. This is the inflationary alternative.

However, if the high level of economic activity subsides, and there are clear indications that it will, there will be less room for bumping up prices because of more intense international competition.

In these circumstances extravagant wage demands will lead to cuts in profits. This in turn will make companies less inclined to increase their production capacity and take on new contracts. If investments are cut in circumstances such as these, it will quickly lead to cuts in manpower, that is to say unemployment.

Inflation and unemployment are both no use to employees. This is a fact that every trades union leader should bear in mind, even if he is blinded by last year's successes and would like to continue in the same vein, using wages policies as a lever for a redistribution of incomes.

This attitude will not achieve what union leaders are hoping for. In 1970 wages and salaries were about 67 per cent of the total national income, which was an all-time high. But this is a pendulum and it will swing in the other direction.

An economic setup that depends upon profitability of companies is not so designed that it could become unhinged by wages policies. Either the trades unions will come to their senses in good time or they will be forced to do so by rising unemployment.

For one thing is virtually certain: either via the diversion of a long period of inflation with a resultant collapse or as a direct outcome the labour market will react to an explosive increase in prices.

As the demand for workers declines the chances that those still employed will be able to boost their paypackets will become slimmer. That the Bundesbank will join in this game, despite the fact that their President is named Klasen, can hardly be doubted.

His statements after the last meeting of the Central Bank Committee have made it clear that the credit squeeze will not be relayed any further because wage claims are too high.

The Bundesbank seems to be prepared to run the risk of lapsing into recession as long as excessive demands are not made on the gross national product.

It is regrettable that we have had to come to this pretty pass. As our experiences of 1966-67 have schown, a confrontation with the Bundesbank – which arose in those days because the then government's budgeting was not watertight – can be a risky business.

Today's economic tension would be less severe if the economic policies affecting industry had been able to bring the boom under control. Despite sending in all the weapons that are praised as being *dernier cri* the effect was no better than in 1964-65.

Professor Giersch, formerly a member of the committee of experts, spoke therefore of removing some of the mystique from industrial and economic policies and he asked whether this would not in fact increase its effect on economic growth rather than limiting it.

Would the economic upswing in 1968, '69 and '70 not have been less steep and persistent if Karl Schiller and Franz Josef Strauss had not given the economy so many pep-pills during the 1967 slump?

On the other hand there is the question whether the slump would not have lasted much longer if measures had not been taken to pull us out of it. The answer must be yes. If the correct measures are taken in good time these undoubtedly exercise a stabilising influence on the economy.

But we know now that no miracles can be expected from this quarter. This is not the fault of politicians who leap into action usually when it is too late. It is partly the fault of the insufficient equipment on hand which is not effective enough.

For instance revaluation of the Mark was not so effective as had been expected when the step was taken in the autumn of 1969. It did not affect the state of the economy and bring about price stability in the way that was hoped.

The same should be said of the government's budgeting policy, which was, as we can now see, better than it was cracked up to be! In 1970 government spending went up by only seven per cent, while the gross national product increased by a good twelve per cent.

Despite the surcharges to income tax and corporation tax and the credit squeeze imposed by the Bundesbank, the effects of which have been to a large extent counteracted by the flow of foreign exchange to this country, the boom may well have been insufficiently braked.

If this is the case it should be taken as proof that incomes policies are not, as some people have been known to claim, a minor battle separate from the main theatre of war. Controlling these spheres is particularly difficult. A middle road must be found between complete freedom to fix wages and salaries and charge whatever prices are wanted on the one hand, and a prices and incomes freeze on the other hand.

But now?

Concerted action has not come up with any ideas that could be put into practice. The government with its moralising appeals with regard to wage demands and the fixing of price levels is starting where Ludwig Erhard left off and talking – until it gets tired of talking.

Gerhard Meyenburg
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 January 1971)

Mood of impatience at annual economic report

Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller has shown that he has courage. With his annual economic report, published this year on 21 January, he stared the unions and industry in the face and told them the way things would be!

For one thing there would be no premature relaxing of the measures imposed by the State to quell the boom by removing tax reliefs on investments. Nor would the surcharges made to income tax and corporation tax be repaid while the two sides of industry continued to ignore the health of the industrial sector of the economy in their prices and wages policy calculations.

According to Professor Schiller some proposed price increases and a number of wage claims had been implemented although they did not fit in with the state of the market.

Until undue price increases and wage rises were stamped out the Bundesbank would not lower Bank Rate further and the required minimum reserves of commercial banks would not be cut.

In other words, the government and the bank of issue do not yet feel that the time has come to give industry any encouragement to steer an expansive course again.

This clear indication that something is amiss will not please the trades unions and will probably put a few backs up in the SPD rank and file. Unions do not expect to be lectured to by the government in their wages policies and many SPD members are waiting impatiently for more efficient financing of domestic reforms and other government expenditure.

It is not clear how long Karl Schiller and the government in general will be able to steer their stabilisation course in the face of these pressures.

It is doubtful whether industrialists and trades unions will listen to Schiller's appeal. The most recent sessions of the concerted action committee gave little cause for hope on this score.

In general the annual economic report produced few sensations this time. The economic data on which the government has been working have been common knowledge for some weeks.

The line to be taken in economic policies this year was discussed at the meeting of the economic advisory committee for public works.

One striking fact, however, is how far the government is aiming to win the approval of industry. The government's admission that it wants to strengthen the state of the market shows that it is concerned that it could lose the confidence of industrialists, if this has not already occurred.

Professor Schiller himself once said that economic affairs policies are fifty per cent psychology.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 January 1971)

Civil service needs management overhaul

Whenever the problems of civil service officials arise sins of omission come to the fore. This is particularly in view of the shift of emphasis from the authoritarian civil service structure to a modern administration able to cope with the pluralistic society.

Problems arising from this shift of emphasis have still not been answered. The organisation and modus operandi of the civil service, its statute and the salaries due to the various grades are never in accordance with the new delegation of duties.

The Confederation of Federal Republic Civil Servants at its annual general meeting, held this year at Bühlerhöhe in the Black Forest, selected one problem from the many to discuss, one with an attractive label: Modern management in the civil service.

It was stated unanimously that the civil service must become speedier, more flexible and more effective in its way of working if it is to fulfil all its duties ranging from transport planning to housing, town and country planning and conservation of the environment. The civil service can learn much from industry in the process.

What exactly is meant by 'management' no one explained clearly unless we take the American definition – people who get other people to work for them.

The difficulties begin with drawing the demarcation line between a good manager in industry and a good manager in the civil service. Ernst Kern's suggestion that the industrial manager must 'maximise profits' while the civil-service manager maximises 'effectiveness' is enlightening but of little value in practice.

One example is the Bundesbahn (Federal Railways), whose President, Heinz Maria Oeftering, spoke on the management methods employed by the railways. As a public service industry and a highly technical organisation the railways can employ an industrial technique, namely electronic data processing.

Maximising effectiveness in the case of the railways has an economic aspect and touches on borderlines where public administration should create just or better social conditions. The question of how far the many branches of the civil service can be managed in the same way as industrial concerns was thus touched upon.

Similarly with a detailed problem of modern management, the analysis of costs and returns. State Secretary Hartkopf of the Ministry of the Interior called on the civil servants at Bühlerhöhe to have a keener eye to costs. This is a pleasing sound in the ear of taxpayers.

But how is this keen eye to be directed to costs? Is a social welfare worker being more efficient by visiting several of his charges fleetingly in a day, or by spending the whole working day with one serious case of hardship?

Another subject besides efficiency that cropped up at these discussions was how individual achievements on the part of civil servants could be fairly rewarded when a rigid scheme of salaries applied. Would it not be better for the various branches of the civil service to have their own special arrangements for remunerating their workers? The powers-that-be in the upper echelons of the civil service turn a deaf ear to such suggestions.

One or two groups of civil servants have already chalked up partial successes on the way to achieving special pay rates for

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■ MARKETING

Cigarettes – to advertise or not to advertise

Since the beginning of this year cigarette advertising on television has been banned in America. And in Britain too there has recently been a stir about the dangers of cigarette smoking.

Since 1965 there have been no cigarette advertisements on British television and in the recent Royal College of Physicians' 180-page report "Smoking and Health" British doctors called for all-round bans on cigarette advertising and legislation to compel cigarette manufacturers to print warnings on their packets about the possible dangers to health.

The anti-nicotine brigade in Britain and America has given a new impulse to those people in this country who want to silence the advertisers' trumpet-blowing and subject the cigarette industry to stringent State control.

A draft plan has been drawn up by the Health Ministry in Bonn suggesting that the government should decide the ways in which tobacco manufacturers may or may not promote their products and if possible whether to ban advertising altogether.

Predictably those affected by limiting advertising have not taken kindly to Käte Strobel's Ministry's suggestions. The Central Committee of Federal Republic Advertisers spoke quite simply of an unconstitutional "consorship" of advertising.

There is some justification for the concern that has been caused by the possibility of introducing such far-reaching powers. Anyone who is in favour of a free competitive economy would be in no doubt about the role played in this by advertising. Ads are the most important means of communication between those who supply and those who demand.

Without advertising it would be unthinkable that shortly after their introduction complicated new products could be so successful on the market that they could be mass-produced and become available to the broadest sectors of society.

Those manufacturers whose products are not so easily differentiated from each other at first glance, such as the producers of soap powders and cigarettes, are more than ever dependent on the power of advertising to bring home to the public the peculiar properties of their brands.

Whoever wants to clamp down on all advertising in any one branch of industry must pause to consider the sense of taking such a step. It is not sufficient to point out the undeniable connection between heavy smoking and susceptibility to cancer. The question that must be asked is whether a cut in advertising of tobacco products really brings about a reduction in smoking.

Anyone who has taken the difficult step of trying to "give it up" will know that it makes little difference whether "they" are advertised or not.

This is borne out by observations made by advertising experts in Britain and Italy where the tobacco industries have for a number of years been unable to use the most attractive media for advertising – radio and TV.

In Britain tobacco industry turnover has risen annually by about 2.7 per cent and in Italy by as much as 3.5 per cent.

The fact that the Italian ban came less from the expedients of health than as a protectionist measure should serve as a warning to us.

It takes between four and eight million Marks to launch a new brand of cigarettes. If the industry is not allowed to advertise there is a danger that the present state of the market will become fossilised and the competitiveness of newcomers will be diminished.

Nor we should we overlook the attempts of American tobacco giants to gain access by the back door to the smoker's living room, following the ban on television advertising. Sport meetings, sponsored by tobacco manufacturers have become common and wherever there is television coverage of a major sporting event the stadium is likely to be littered with cigarette advertisements.

We cannot give enough warnings about the dangers that would arise if this were copied here. Using competitive sport to push slogans for tobacco would bring the nicotine habit above all to the younger generation, the very people whom Health Minister, Käte Strobel wants to protect from the dangers of smoking.

In order to keep the politicians in Bonn quiet Federal Republic cigarette manufacturers have agreed to be most restrained in their appeal to the younger generation.

Five years ago they agreed whole-heartedly that no person in their advertisements should give the appearance of being younger than 25. They agreed that their advertising should not be seen in connection with sporting events. Nor would they claim that filters make cigarettes any more healthy.

It is welcome news that advertisers now aim at the 30-year-olds, do not portray surroundings where young people are likely to gather in their advertising and no longer try to make it sound a harmless pursuit with claims that their product is "of highest purity" and can be "enjoyed to the full."

However, it would be misplaced to expect major cuts in smoking as a result of such self-imposed limitations. Why is a mature cowboy hero with a cigarette in his mouth less of an example to an impressionable youth than a 20-year-old puffing away? There are unlimited possibilities of reaching the goal, which is still to sell as many cigarettes as possible, by a roundabout route.

Moreover it seems likely that young people are less affected in the choice of whether or not to buy cigarettes by advertising than by their immediate surroundings and what they see filmstars and pop idols do.

Young people today live in a world where they are considered responsible for their own actions at an earlier age than their parents were and in which they are unfortunately all too often immature of character when it comes to being led like sheep by an idol or a fashion.

It is impossible to bring home to these young, potential smokers the dangers of nicotine by bans or regulations. They must be reached by a long-term educational programme using the same media as the cigarette industry and the same experienced people.

Short-term shock effects such as a recent poster issued by the Health Ministry are not the way. This showed a hand hanging slackly from a flower-covered coffin with a cigarette between the fingers. The caption – ashes to ashes!

Hans Otto Eglau
(DIE ZEIT, 29 January 1971)

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different sectors of the public service. Their jobs have been upgraded and they have received additional allowances.

To their shame the civil service representatives meeting at Bühlerhöhe said nothing about the financial implications of increasing specialisation and the demand for efficiency and a greater work output.

Minister of the Interior Hans Dietrich Genscher mildly criticised the go-slow of officials in tax offices which went under the banner of "service according to rights and the Law." He repudiated the right to strike once again as a measure that will endanger the professional civil service.

Well-meaning confessions to the professional civil service are, however, of little help if reforms lag behind and civil servants are so frustrated that they have to resort to dubious methods of protest in their impatience.

The meeting at Bühlerhöhe made it clear just how much lost ground has still to be made up.

Carl-Christian Kaiser
(DIE ZEIT, 22 January 1971)



Dernier cri at the furniture fair at Cologne (Photo: Keystone)

All's well in this country's furniture industry

The second Federal Republic furniture fair was a bigger success than the first. Members of the furniture manufacturing industry were "extraordinarily pleased" with the results achieved. The export trade above all exceeded all expectations.

Although the fair was from the point of view of the exhibitors a purely national affair, one in seven of the 60.000 visitors came from abroad.

The proportion of visitors from abroad was thirty per cent up on the last furniture fair in 1969. The total number of visitors was twenty-five per cent up on the previous fair.

Chairman of the furniture industry association, Dr. Manfred Thome, in the closing speech to the press emphasised that the prices forecast before the fair began had been proved right by the train of business.

On average price increases were between five and eight per cent. Older designs were generally speaking not affected and in cases where more efficient production methods had been introduced older designs were actually marketed cheaper!

As far as design is concerned soft lines and gentle curves are in vogue. Dr Thome says that this is to provide a welcome contrast from the austere rectangular furniture of the working world.

Pop designs were quite prevalent in furniture designed for children's and teenagers' rooms. Materials such as perspex, chromium and aluminium are in greater use in children's rooms than before. But the dominant material is still wood.

According to spokesmen for the industry wood makes up 55 per cent of furniture now on the market. Metal is second, a long way behind with seventeen per cent and then plastics with sixteen per cent. The remainder is covering materials and fabrics, which make up twelve per cent.

The industry is viewing the future with great optimism. Between 1960 and 1970 production in the furniture industry went up one hundred per cent. In the same period the average increase in production throughout industry was only eighty per cent.

This trend is expected to continue in the seventies. Productivity per capita of the workers in the industry is high and there is no question of low-productivity small firms. The move towards greater concentration of the industry into major companies is viewed by the industry as a whole calmly.

(Handelsblatt, 26 January 1971)

MOTORING

Polarised headlights present serious problems

With traffic as dense as it is nowadays motorists have to drive with dipped headlights virtually all the time in the evening so as not to blind oncoming vehicles.

Unfortunately even dipped headlights so restrict vision that there is often no alternative to slowing down, yet motorists frequently fail to do so, which can lead to serious accidents.

Dipped headlights as at present in use are thus far from ideal and badly in need of improvement. Iodine headlights are not the answer either. They generate more light but their range must be restricted because of the added risk of blinding oncoming traffic.

Polarised light. on the other hand, is a solution that would be ideal and attempts to make it suitable for road traffic are nothing new.

So far, however, it has not been an economic proposition, it was stated at the Osram traffic forum in Eichstätt. It calls for too powerful a current and conventional bulbs cannot cope.

The introduction of three-phase dynamos, far more powerful than the previous variety, and iodine lamps using roughly twice the normal current has nonetheless brought us one step nearer polarising vehicle lighting.

Polarised headlights would be the ideal solution because they eliminate all danger of blinding. Polarised light rays stay at one level only.

A second polariser lets light through unimpeded when the polarisation levels of both are parallel and cuts it out completely when they are at right angles to one another.

What happens in practice is this: Special foil on the headlight polarises the light. The driver wears special bifocal spectacles the top half of which consists of the same foil.

The result is that the light from the driver's own headlights is let through and he has a well-lit road ahead of him. The light from the oncoming vehicle, which is also polarised, is not let through, though. The risk of being blinded is thus not only nil, it is an optical impossibility.

Bifocal lenses have the advantage that the driver only needs to use the polarised section for oncoming traffic. When the road is clear he can look through the lower half and make full use of the light of his own powerful headlights.

The introduction of polarised light would involve a number of difficulties since there would have to be a change-over period of several years. All motorists would need to wear polarised spectacles regardless whether or not their own headlights were polarised — those of oncoming vehicles might be and would then blind unaided drivers badly.

This drawback could, of course, also be offset by using, during the change-over period, polarised full headlights and conventional, or better still, polarised dipped beams for use with oncoming traffic.

Polarised headlights would also make it necessary to replace conventional pre-stressed windscreens, which tend to depolarise light, by neutral glass.

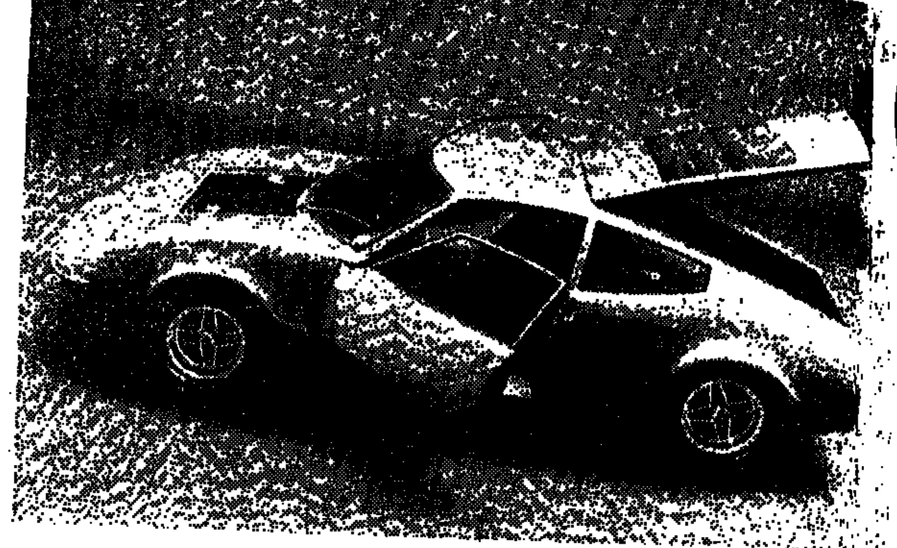
A major drawback of polarised light is that a fair amount of light is lost through polarisation. Only about 25 per cent is actually put to use. In order to shine enough light on the road ahead 120-watt bulbs must be used and more powerful generators incorporated in motor vehicles.

What is more, all indicators would have to be three times as powerful as at present, which would generate so much heat that rear lights and so on would need to be completely redesigned.

Polarised light, then, would be ideal in effect but in practice its introduction would create considerable difficulties, particularly during the transition period. It remains doubtful whether it will be introduced in the foreseeable future.

Helmut Kümmel

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 January 1971)



The 180-mile an hour Ford GT 70 at Brussels (Photo: ...)

Scooters make a comeback

Increasing demand for motorcycles has yet to lead to a run on scooters — probably because motorcycling has been rediscovered as a decidedly sporting venture whereas scooters, which boast neither the speed nor acceleration of bikes, are in many cases considered to be lame ducks.

Yet it was the easy handling and relative comfort of scooters that prompted many motorcyclists to change over to scooters years ago. They are all now carowners. So why need scooters be expected to make a comeback?

Originally designed more or less as a motor car on two wheels the scooter from the start afforded protection from rain and dirt sprayed from the road by the vehicle in front.

Whatever the weather a scooter driver arrives at work with clean shoes. Unless there is a downpour headgear and a raincoat afford sufficient protection from the elements — except during the winter, of course.

These advantages were of little importance as long as cars made good progress in town and city centres were not congested. Those were the days.

In rush-hour traffic, surveys have revealed, only ten per cent of city traffic is on the move. The rest is temporarily held up by jams. These figures do not apply to motorcycles and scooters, though. They take up so little space that they can almost always wend their way through without endangering other road-users.

They are easier and more time-saving to park, too. There is room for them both at the roadside and in public and private car parks.

After the war when the motor scooter was designed no one could have anticipated that the maxi would one day be fashionable. The designers were thinking in terms of a woman's vehicle, though, an elegantly styled two-wheeler with clean lines and a comfortable footplate.

Scooters present no problems for either midi- or maxi-wearers and the ample shinguards afford protection from both wind and rain.

Will the scooter stage a comeback similar to that the motorcycle is experiencing, albeit for different reasons? Imports more than doubled last year and domestic manufacturers also report an increase in demand.

Not only the Mofa, a lightweight for which a driving-licence is not required, but also small scooters with shopping baskets are proving a useful aid for housewives.

No matter what they are used for motor scooters cost little to buy and still less to maintain. The prospects for the humble scooter are promising.

(Telegraf, 24 January 1971)

Every third car in Europe is a Volkswagen

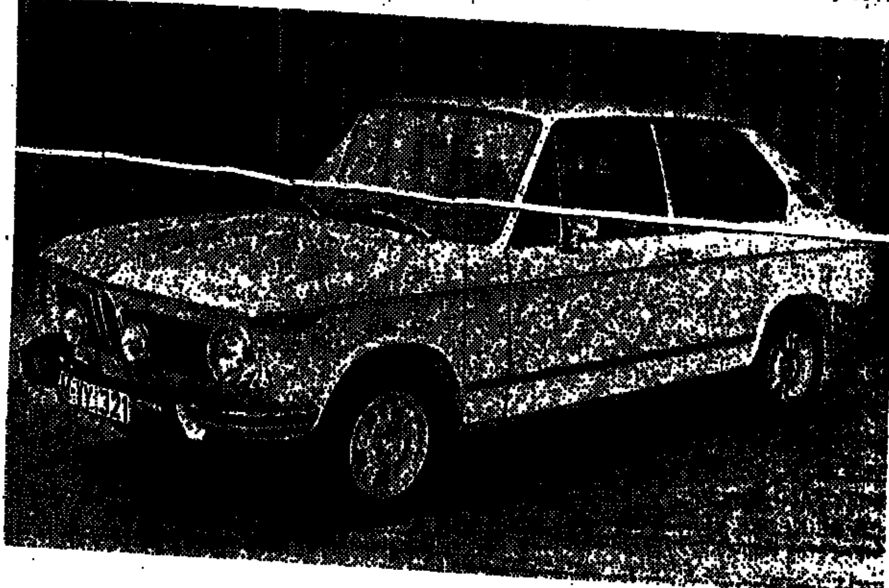
One new car in three in Europe and nearly one in six in the world rolled off the assembly lines of one of the 61 works in this country last year.

The 1970 production figures were slightly up on the previous year at 4.25 million vehicles, production for the home market being a quarter of a million up at 3.84 million.

The increase in the number of cars manufactured by Federal Republic subsidiaries overseas was nothing spectacular, rising from 576,000 in 1969 to slightly over 600,000 last year.

Domestic motor manufacturers' turnover in 1970 was sixteen per cent up on 1969. Sales of motor vehicles of all kinds amounted to nearly 42,000 million Marks.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 4 February 1971)



The new BMW 2000 tii Touring at the Brussels Motor Show (Photo: BMW)

BMW and Ford premieres at Brussel[s] motor show

The fiftieth Brussels motor show l... up to its promise of being one of... most magnificient in the show's his... Several world premieres played no... part in further emphasising the... portance of the Brussels show.

The Ford GT 70, the BMW 2000 Touring and a number of Italian-desig... specials proved to be most attra... exhibits. The DAF 55 Marathon... proved to be an eye-catcher.

The Ford GT 70, to judge by t... prototype at least, must be a rocket... wheels. The most powerful version in t... range will reach a top speed of 290 k... (180 miles an hour).

A thoroughbred racing two-seater w... a centre-mounted engine, it is a dir... descendant of the GT range that won t... Le Mans four years in succession. Rac... drivers and designers from several cou... tries joined forces in work on the GT...

It has a two-door plastic body moun... on a safety cage of steel struts. All fo... wheels are independently suspended. ... has disc brakes and four engines ... available, not to mention four- or f... speed differential gearboxes.

The 2.6-litre V6 engine develops ... horse power, the three-litre V6 128... the 1.6-litre engine with four valves... cylinder 120 horse power and ... standard version of the 1,600 cc 86 hp.

For the time being a short run is to be built for competition purposes. It remains to be seen whether the GT 70 will go into full-scale series production.

The new two-litre fuel injection engi... from BMW, developing 130 horse pow... is the most powerful and up-to-da... sporting four-cylinder engine BMW ha... ever manufactured for more than resea... purposes. It has a compression ratio o... 10:1, boasts a maximum torque of 18... mkp at 4,500 rpm, accelerates to six... from a standing start in 9.2 seconds a... reaches a top speed of 120 miles an hou...

Its streamlined design with the cutaw... back is described by the manufacturers ... a synthesis of saloon, coupe and tour... The rear seats can be folded forward ... increase luggage space. It has the sam... instrumentation as the six-cylind... models.

The BMW 2000 tii Touring will ... launched on the domestic market on t... occasion of the opening of the new ... offices in Hamburg this April.

In the past the DAF 55 has only bee... convertible to the new Marathon versi... by means of tuning kits. It is now goi... into series manufacture as the faste... DAF in production. Broad flashes and ... restyled rear end distinguish it from the DAF 55 de luxe.

(Handelsblatt, 21 January 1971)